ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,215—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th Nov.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7358	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4395	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7358	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th "
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
BML CALEDONIA	7358	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.
The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

SIAM, 15th November. | SUTLEJ, 13th December.
PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. |

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	753	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bedringer	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,409	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for PRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 12th Dec., 1894, and s. s. Duo. Balduino, 14th November, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th November, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Octr. 17, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF LONDON.	R. C. Warden	3212	About 12th Nov.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.
Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
Apply to
FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld., Agents.
Bombay, 31st October, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Coof Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europa via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th November, at 2 p.m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 10th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 8th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on the 8th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c, booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.— ESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well, without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.
Miss Ali Abdullah will also endeavour during the approaching Sonapore Race Meeting, to Beat the present record for 100 miles on Horseback.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES AND PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value :—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 1894.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	" 13 4	" 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	" 16 12	" 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face .....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases .....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases .....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face .....Rs. 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver .....From Rs. 70.
Gold .....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.
Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every description.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., } POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.

AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
"The Old and Honourable Style of WINE MERCHANTS."

OF ALL RETAILERS!
OF ALL RETAILERS!!

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality in India.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per 2 Dozen Half Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77	0	80	0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	78	8	81	8
Sanmur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36	0	39	0
Sanmur (De Neuville's)	35	0	38	0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44	8	.....	

And others.

STILL GERMAN WINES.				
Rudesheimer	38	8	40	8
Hochheimer	32	8	34	8
Laubenheimer	27	8	29	8

BORDEAUX—RED.				
LAFITE	44	8	46	8
Larose	30	8	32	8
ST. JULIEN	26	8	28	8
St. Estephe	22	8	24	8
Medoc	19	8	21	8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	14	8	16	8

BORDEAUX—WHITE.				
Sauterne	26	8	28	8
Graves	22	8	24	8

BURGUNDY.				
Chambertin	42	8	44	8
VOLNAY	30	8	32	8
Beaune	26	8	28	8
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25	8	27	8

PORT.				
Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48	8	.....	
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48	8	.....	
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34	8	36	8
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27	8	.....	
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32	8	.....	
Dessert, BLACK Capsule	31	8	.....	
Do. RED do.	27	8	.....	
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28	8	.....	
Spanish Port	20	8	22	8
OPORTO WINE, Bottled in Portugal	22	0	.....	
INFANTE	15	0	.....	
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38	8	40	8

MADEIRA.				
East India, RED Capsule	45	8	.....	
Do. BLUE do.	32	8	.....	

SHERRY.				
AMONTILLADO, A-I	52	8	.....	
Do. Black Capsule	50	8	.....	
Amoroso	38	8	.....	
MONTILLA	38	8	.....	
Invalids'	38	8	.....	
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32	8	.....	
LA TORE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30	8	.....	
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28	8	.....	
VINO DE PASTO	28	8	.....	
DINNER SHERRY	23	8	.....	
Marsala, Virgin	24	0	.....	

COGNAC.				
RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56	8	.....	
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) ****	50	8	.....	
Three Stars do. ***	46	8	.....	
Two Stars do. **	43	8	.....	
ONE STAR do. *	40	8	.....	
MARQUES DE MISA'S SPANISH BRANDY	33	0	.....	
Tricoche & Co.'s ***	34	0	.....	
LESTANGE & Co.'s *** in Hock Bottles	28	0	30	0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29	8	.....	
OTARD DUPUY'S "V.S.O.P." (20 years' old) net	54	0	.....	
Do. "F.O.P." net	25	0	.....	
Lefavre & Co.'s ***	24	8	.....	
Do. *	23	8	.....	
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	.....		26	12

WHISKY. SPECIALITY.	Per Dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per 2 Dozen Half Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY...net	27	0	.....	
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42	8	.....	
Carlton, 11 years old	50	8	.....	
Do. 5 "	45	8	.....	
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLES	38	0	.....	
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35	8	.....	
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28	0	.....	
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC....net	28	0	.....	
Glentromie, Special Blend	32	0	.....	
Kilmarnock OLD, SHIP Brand.....net	30	8	.....	
C. P. & Co.'s "CROWN BRAND" Old Highland	29	8	.....	
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old.....net	27	0	.....	
GLENIFFER.....net	26	0	.....	
PETER FORBES' WHISKY	21	8	23	8
The "O. B." in Cases of 2 doz. FLASKS	.....		27	0
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD "IRISH	32	8	.....	
Do. "CROWN" do.	29	0	.....	
Ronaldson's "SUPERIOR" IRISH	22	0	.....	

RUM.				
Very Fine Old Jamaica	33	8	.....	
Pineapple	31	8	.....	

GIN.				
Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30	8	.....	
Dry Gin do. do.	30	8	.....	

LIQUEURS.				
Chartreuse, Green	130	8	.....	
Do. Yellow	106	8	.....	
BENEDICTINE	84	8	87	8
Curacao	72	8	75	8
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66	8	69	8
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56	8	59	8
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50	8	.....	
Angostura Bitters	63	8	66	8
ORANGE BITTERS	36	8	.....	
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24	8	.....	
Do. (Bellandi's)	20	8	.....	

ALSO—
Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c

GINGER WINE.				
STONE'S, the very best Jamaica, net	18	8	.....	
Crabbie's, very popular "	19	0	.....	

SPIRITS IN BULK.	Per Gallon Credit. Rs.	a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16	12
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13	0
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13	0
One Star Cognac *	15	4
Two Star do. **	16	4
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11	12
Do. Dry Gin	11	12
"Camuslynie," 5 years Old, Highland Whisky	13	0

N.B.—Supplied in 1, 2, 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars: with Taps if required.

We can also Supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons; Hogsheads of 64 gallons; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.

BOTTLE ALE & STOUT.	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.
S. ALLSOPP & SONS' "Red Hand Brand" Light Pale Ale	6	6	4	4
Do. do. do. Extra Stout	6	6	4	4
Bass's Ale "Dog's Head" Brand ...net	6	6	4	4
Guinness's Stout do.	6	6	4	4
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4	8	3	4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners	6	6	4	4

BULK ALE & PORTER.	Per Hogshead, Net. Rs.	a.	Kilderkins. Rs.	a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	58	0	28	0
Jeffrey & Co.'s "Army Porter"	52	0	.....	
Do. "Edinburgh Ale"	52	0	.....	

TEN PER CENT. Discount for Cash on all Items not marked NET.

FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.

Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.

SPECIAL RETAIL AGENTS :—

Messrs. BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
AND FELICE CORNAGLIA, East Street, Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BELL LANE,
FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements for Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

THE NEW "CLUB" SILK TIES —AND BOWS.—
ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS AND SHAPES.
JUST RECEIVED.

ASQUITH & LORD { APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

A DINNER will be held in the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 8 p.m. SCOTCHMEN desirous of Attending, who have not yet Sent in their Names, are requested To APPLY EARLY to the HONORARY SECRETARY for TICKETS, Rs. 15 each.
Evening or Highland Dress.

A MAR,
Imperial Bank of Persia,
Honorary Secretary.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NIZAM," 2,041 Tons, Captain LEFTWICH, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 9th Nov., 1894.
Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passages, apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

MEMBERS of the PERMANANDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA, are requested to be PRESENT in the PAVILION, at 5 P.M., on the 6th instant, to receive His Highness THE MAHARAJA of BENARES.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1894, for Supplying LIME, for Public Works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Further particulars may be Obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
S. REBSCH, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 5th November, 1894.

FOR SALE AT LANOWLI.

SEVERAL PIECES of VACANT PLOTS of LAND, on the other side of Lanowli Wood, next to Mr. Gratton Geary's; and a Plot of Vacant Land, known as "The Cricket Ground," next to G. I. P. Railway's Quarters.
Apply to
JHANGIR RUSTOMJEE SOHRABJEE KHRAS,
Next to Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of GUNNIES (equal in quality to Samples, which will be shown on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers) for the Company's Factories at Barsee, Bhownuggur, Bhusawal, Dhulia, Kajgaum, and Veerumgaum, during the ensuing Season. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders to be made in Writing to—
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th November, 1894.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES (equal in quality to Samples, which will be shown on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers) for the Company's Factories at Khamgaum, Oomrawatee, Akote, and Wadwan, during the ensuing Season. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders to be made in Writing to—
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th November, 1894.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
DECEMBER TRAIN ALTERATIONS.

UP MIXED due to leave ASANSOL at 1-0 will leave at 2-0 and connect with Down, East Indian Chord Mail. The intermediate timing will be Altered, but the Train will reach Nagpur at 8-40 as now.
2. Up and Down Mail will both call at Tilda, and Intermediate timings be Slightly Altered.
3. The Down Mail will cease to Stop at Kharsia.
4. The intermediate timing of Down Mixed will be Slightly Altered.

KUTNI-BILASPUR BRANCH.

5. Up Mail will leave Bilaspur 19-35 instead of 19-20, and be Slightly Altered intermediately.
6. The timing of Down Mail from Kutni will be Altered Slightly intermediately.
For actual timing *see* Time Tables, dated December, 1894.
A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, dated 26th October, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned invites Tenders for Steamers, Ships, Steam-boats, Cotia, Bagala, Jahaz, and Fathaymari, to carry Singarani Coal as below for a period of one Year commencing from 1st January, 1895, to 1st January, 1896.
1. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Colombo, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
2. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Cuddalore, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
3. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Nagapatam, 100 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
4. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Tuticorin, 500 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
Tenders can be sent in for the Whole of the above Consignments or for any Part of them.
Separate Rates should be quoted for Freight only; Also for Freight, including Loading and Unloading at the respective Ports.
Tenders will be received by the Undersigned until the 1st of December next.
HAJEE SUJUN LALJEE,
General Coal Contractor of the
Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Ld., Secunderabad.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NAROTAMDAS VANARASY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has Contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,400 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward E Nos. 2381-82, Street Nos. 49-51, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Memon Hajee Adum Sidick, on the West by the property of Rajan Saibo and a passage, on the North by the property of Memon Hajee Esaferjal, and on the South by the Public Road together with their appurtenances, which said lands, messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses are in the occupation of the said Narotamdas Vanarasy and his tenants.
Any person having any right-title or interest in, to or upon the aforesaid property, whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance or otherwise, should make their same known in Writing to us, the Undersigned, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any such exist.—Dated this 5th Day of November, 1894.
DIKSHIT & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorney,
No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m.—
A lot of empty kerosine oil boxes, with tins.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 636 OF 1893.
BOMONJEE COWASJEE TAPIA and an other...Plaintiff's.
VERSUS
HAMABAI Widow and others.....Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, under the instructions of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1894, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction in One Lot, upon the Premises, the Foras leasehold land and houses in Jacob's Circle, Byculla, having an area of about 760 square yards, of which particulars are given below subject to the conditions of sale which will be produced at the time of sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras leasehold land, situate on the Clerk Road, Byculla, in the registration District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the West by the Jacob Circle, on the north by Arthur Road, on the south by the Clerk Road, and on the east by the land hereinafter described, and which said premises form part of the land assessed under Collector's old No. 91, new No. 13393, old survey No. 375, new survey No. A 1-3424.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras land, situate on the Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the Arthur Road, on the west by the piece of land above described, and on the South and East by the Leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and which said piece is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under No. 91, New No. 13367, old Survey No. 375, New No. A-3424, together with all the dwelling houses, bungalows, standing on the said two pieces of land, and which two pieces of land are believed to contain about 760 square yards.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 6, 1894.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WINES
AT ALL HOTELS.
AT ALL STATIONS.
AT ALL RESTAURANTS.
Permit no substitution.
Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in INDIA in 1842.
OF ALL RETAILERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest, VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
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11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GODESBERGER
MINERAL WATER.
H. M. THE QUEEN'S TABLE WATER.

The *Lancet* writes of Godesberger:—"It is a Natural Sparkling Table Water, peculiarly Soft to the Palate. It is Free from Organic Matter. It is an excellent Drink with Milk. It mixes well with Spirits."

Has all the Advantages of Soda Water without any of its Drawbacks.

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HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

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		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
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The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
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BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered,

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„	1883	„	960,107
„	1887	„	998,043
„	1892	„	2,033,053

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„	8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—		
1882	£	4,842,054
1887	„	5,763,091
1892	„	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
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THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,
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Of the Newest Patterns.
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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
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What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of
REALLY CHOICE CIGARS,
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
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Orders NOW BOOKED for Delivery to any Part of the United Kingdom, FREE of all Charges to the Recipient.
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
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ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
20, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (62, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months..... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years..... 5 per cent. „
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha, and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,257½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mgo	(5,000	100	100		166 xd
	2,000	100	75	10 p.c.	115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$30,000	$125	all	$1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	240
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	2200	1,100	1,100	90	1,120
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhowmuggor City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	137½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	185
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,250
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	105½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,250
French	800	500	500	23	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Madhopuri Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,460	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manackjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,775
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	147½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,050
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	440
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,285
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,410xd
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	35	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills. Ld	1,200	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	525
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	2900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Rail				guar.	
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	15	545
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	19 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,370
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	590
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	620xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	360
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	455
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	395
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	700xd
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	520
Hyder-bad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,075
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,225
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	520
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	550
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	140xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	920
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	260
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	710
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	158
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	955xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,750
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,460	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manackjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,775
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	147½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,050
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	440
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,285
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,410xd
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	35	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills. Ld	1,200	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	525
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	2900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	330
Back Bay Baths	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Badhan Pile	50	500	50	12	40
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	5,000	100	100	10	113
Do. New Issue	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,025
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	75	1,275
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	1,250	100	100	3	68
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Deccan Ice Co, in Liquidation	1,000	500	500	50	1,475
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	1,500	200	200	20	253
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
John Roberts & Co	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
Kamp & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	21	318
Mahanaee Ice Manufacturing Co	500	500	300	30	165
Marcks & Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Nil	10nl
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	10	123½
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	56
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Port Canning Co	4,000	100	100	7	97
Prince of Wales Fire Ins	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Soundy & Co	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Treacher & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	25	997½
Telephone Co	1,500	100	100	Nil	85
	9,208	25	100	1	23

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-11
Gold Leaf	"	28-7 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6 "
Do. do. new	"	28-4 "
Australia bar Gold	"	28-7
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-8
Sovereigns	"	18-2
Do. Dracons	"	18-0
Silver 7	"	93-3
Do. 17½	"	93-5
Carolas	"	395-0
Mexican	"	197-0
Five-Franc Pieces	"	300-0

BOMBAY.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Nairung, Alberta, and Mahanady entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Thibet left it on Sunday, and the steamer Thames yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Pachumba and Shannon entered, and the steamer Hispania left the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—At the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, which commences on the 12th instant, two young Jewish ladies also appear as candidates, one at Bombay and the other at Poona.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Jumnadas Kuchiram, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years, residing with his parents, at Kitchen Garden, was admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Sunday evening, suffering from a fracture of the left lez, the result of an accidental fall from a window.

ALLEGED THEFTS BY A FELLOW FEMALE LODGER.—Seeta, a courtesan, residing at Pinjrapole Lane, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 175, from her room. The complainant suspects another woman, who had been staying with her, and who has now absconded.

A ROUGH WAY OF SETTLING PURCHASES.—Condaji Abba, a Hindu, was making some purchases at a shop, on Erskine Road, when a dispute arose between buyer and vendor. Some high words passed, and the shopkeeper picked up a hammer and struck the customer over one of the eyes. The shopkeeper was arrested by the police, while the victim of his anger was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

ARRIVAL OF THE NAWAB OF RAMPORE.—His Highness the Nawab of Rampore, accompanied by his staff and attended by about fifty followers, arrived here yesterday morning by a special train, which left Rampore, on the evening of the 2nd instant and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. His Highness, who has come to purchase some horses, has been staying at the Esplanade Hotel.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—Khudabux Furdoon, an Irranee lad, aged eight years, residing with his parents on the first floor of a house, at Mount Road, Mazagon, was, on Saturday morning, standing on a box and looking out of a window, when he accidentally overbalanced himself, and fell down on to the road, a distance of about eleven feet, sustaining serious cuts about the head and face. Khudabux was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment.

A RASH VICTORIA DRIVER.—Mr. Pherozo Hoshung Dustur, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Babaji Sadu, a hack victoria driver, was charged with a rash and negligent act in that he, on the 4th instant, drove his vehicle furiously and knocked down a woman, named Wali, thereby causing injuries about her face and arms. Constable Jolliffe, in charge of the case, having deposed to the circumstances under which complainant was injured, the Magistrate fined the victoria driver Rs. 10, which amount, if paid, was ordered to be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

CONCERT AT AHMEDABAD.—An evening concert and *tableaux vivants* was given, on the 2nd instant, in the Railway Institute, at Ahmedabad, by the students of the railway school, Miss A. Johannes presiding at the pianoforte. The entertainment was a thorough success, and was proved by the institute being filled to overflowing. The Misses Johannes may well be congratulated, and deserve great credit in organising the same. The young ladies who took parts performed in good style and the boys did equally well. The proceeds of the performance are to be given in aid of the fund of the Camp Church at Ahmedabad.

AN INCORRIGIBLE LAD.—Chaggan Bhaidas, a Hindu lad about twelve years old, was yesterday, brought up before Mr. Pherozo Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of theft. The boy had previously been convicted three times, and sent to the Reformatory on similar charges. This time the boy tried his skill in removing a purse from the pocket of a marwaree, named Tejmal Punalal, without the knowledge of the owner. The boy, however, failed in the attempt as complainant belonged to the community known for their extreme watchfulness, so far as the purse is concerned. The boy was convicted, and ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for six years.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 2,843 patients were treated in the month of October last. Amongst them 2,119 were Hindus, 661 Mahomedans, 2 Parsees, and 61 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the dispensary 307 were from Punchvati, 1,306 from Nasik, and 506 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 622 were from Nasik, and 39 from adjacent villages; 2 Parsees were from Nasik only; and of the Christians 34 were from Nasik, and 27 from other villages. 32 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.—Before Mr. Pherozo Hoshung Dustur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Steers, Chief Inspector, Abkari Department, charged Nizamali, an old Mahomedan, with selling *charus* and *ganja* without a license from the Collector of Customs. It seems accused has been carrying on this illicit trade for a long time. He used to open the shop a little after midnight, closing it before daybreak, to avoid detection by the authorities. Information having been received, Mr. Steers visited the shop in company with Police Inspector Merchant, and a search being made smoking pipes and a quantity of the drug were found. His Worship fined accused Rs. 20.

"TOMMY" ON THE SPREE AGAIN.—On Sunday afternoon, a couple of drunken European soldiers, belonging to the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, now stationed at Colaba, were driving past the Bombay Club in a hack conveyance, when one of them threw the driver off the box and drove the conveyance himself along the Road in a reckless manner, which resulted in his companion falling out. "Tommy" ran the gharry into an iron telegraph post on the Esplanade Road, damaging the vehicle to the extent of Rs. 40. Both the soldiers were then arrested by Inspector Mynn. The soldier, who had fallen out of the conveyance, having sustained a sprain of the right arm, and a slight scalp wound was removed to the St. George's Hospital. Both the soldiers were subsequently handed over to the military authorities.

W. AND W.'s PATENT ENVELOPE.—In Bombay thousands of "chits" are sent by hand every day, and those who have much of this class of correspondence will welcome the ingenious patent envelope, of which samples have been sent us, which enables a "chit" and a reply thereto to be sent under the same cover, the answer being as securely fastened as the original message. All that has to be done by the recipient after reading the letter is to cancel the envelope, re-address it on the reply side, put his reply in the cover, and seal it up as before. The envelopes which can be had in various sizes, are not designed for hand correspondence only, as they can be utilised for postal purposes also. A slip of green paper described as "the green tongue," is inserted in the double adhesive flap to prevent the ends of the envelope sticking together. It need hardly be said that the dual object of this ingenious invention is to facilitate communiction, in the first place, and to save trouble and expense in the second. Who will refuse to answer a chit, when the cover in which it is forwarded makes so novel an appeal to be used a second time?

It is said that a knotty point has been raised in connection with the question of compensation allowance, and that is, whether Civil Servants who came out to India in the service of the East India Company, before the statute 21 and 22, Vic. Cap. 106 (an Act for the better government of India) was passed, having forfeited their English domicile, are entitled to compensation allowance or not? This would affect three men only, viz., Sir Charles Elliott, Sir H. J. Prinsep, and Mr. Justice Macpherson, but the amounts are big and the parties are big. It is, therefore, one of the difficult questions now under the consideration of the Government of India. A sporting friend, the other day suggested that the Gordian knot of all compensation difficulties should be cut by giving all Government servants of pure European blood the full compensation and half to Eurasians! But alas, for the distinction, and would that do it, and the ire that it would raise, for it is whispered very much below one's breath that there are some men very high in the service who would be very angry if it was dreamt or suggested that they are Eurasians.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

A SUIT BY A MILL COMPANY.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY VS. KHOOSHALL NANJEE AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiffs in this case prayed that the defendants might be restrained from using or allowing their premises, situated near the plaintiffs' mill, to be used so as to occasion a nuisance to the plaintiffs; that they might be ordered to forthwith abate the nuisance and be restrained from keeping in the excavation on their premises the polluted matter and foul water and filth which was now therein, and from allowing them to be discharged or percolate into the plaintiffs' premises; that the defendants might be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs such damages as might be just, &c. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the first defendant.

The plaintiffs said that they owned a spinning and weaving mill at Tardeo, and that adjoining their premises was a piece of land belonging to the first defendant. For some years past down to the present year, he obtained from the Bombay Municipality in each year a license under sections 394 and 479 of the Bombay Municipal Act for keeping cattle on the premises belonging to him, and it was his duty, under the conditions of the license, to cause the premises to be thoroughly cleansed once a day, and to remove all dung, manure, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter from the premises. In consequence of the nuisance caused, a license had not been granted by the Municipality to the first defendant for the current year. The premises had been let to the second defendant by the first. The plaintiffs did not admit that such letting was a *bona-fide* one, and they charged that it was a mere device to enable the first defendant to carry on the business of keeping buffaloes on the premises under the name of the second defendant. The plaintiffs in any event said that both the defendants were responsible for the nuisance complained of. They kept on the premises a large number of buffaloes in such a manner as to cause an intolerable nuisance. The first defendant did not thoroughly cleanse the premises once a day, nor did he remove the noxious matter or cause it to be removed; and the two defendants allowed it to collect on the premises and soak into the soil thereof, and to drain into an excavation made and allowed to remain open by the first defendant. The excavation was now full of most poisonous and offensive filth, and gave forth noxious and offensive smells and gases owing to the way in which the buffalo-keeping business was carried on. The offensive stenches were most detrimental to the health of the plaintiffs' servants and persons employed by them. At the south-east corner of the plaintiffs' premises was a bungalow in the occupation of their European employes. In consequence of the nuisance, the weaving master in November, 1893, was obliged to leave it, as he was unable to bear the stench; and the spinning master in June, 1894, became so ill from the effects of the nuisance, that he had to go to hospital, where he was obliged to remain for a period of twenty-seven days. Two of the plaintiffs' native employes were recently attacked with cholera, or something that had the same symptoms as cholera. One of such employes had since died; and there was danger that the employes would refuse to work any longer on the plaintiffs' premises. The men employed in the mechanics' shop threatened to leave the plaintiffs' service, as they could not stand the nuisances, which were intolerable, and caused great damage to the plaintiffs. The polluted matter from the excavation percolated into the plaintiffs' tank, and made the water stinking and unwholesome, had undermined the wall of the tank, and caused it to crack, rendering the re-building of the wall necessary.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said that he was possessed of a large piece of land at Tardeo, measuring about 12,400 square yards, on which were built chawls, shops, bungalows, and cattle-sheds belonging to him. These cattle sheds were on the rear part of the land, and they had some vacant land adjacent thereto, and in the immediate vicinity of the plaintiffs' premises. These latter were let to the second defendant about two years ago for a term of four years, from 1st November, 1892. The second defendant was in sole possession and occupation of the premises. This defendant denied that the letting was not a *bona-fide* one, and he denied the other allegations of the plaint, so far as he was concerned. He denied that he had caused or contributed to any nuisances such as the plaintiffs complained of; and he submitted that the second defendant, who was in sole possession of the premises, should be held responsible. The first defendant submitted that the suit against him should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with during the day.

THE LATE MR. M. C. APTE.

THE High Court reopened yesterday after the vacation. On taking his seat on the bench with Mr. Justice Fulton, Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, referred to the recent death, during the vacation, of Mr. Mahadeo Chimnajee Apte, one of the leading pleaders of the court.

Mr. Justice Bayley said: Since the court closed a few weeks ago, that branch of the profession which practises on this side of the court has suffered a great loss in the death of one of its members, the late Mr. Mahadeo Chimnajee Apte. His clearness of intellect, his thorough knowledge of the various laws we are called upon to administer in this court, and his great courtesy of demeanour towards the Bench, were, in my opinion, not surpassed by any member of his profession. I take this opportunity of expressing, on behalf of myself and my learned colleague, our sense of regret at the sad loss, and of expressing our sentiments as a tribute to his memory.

Mr. Ghanesham Nilkant, addressing the court, said: My Lords, on behalf of the pleaders of this court, I beg to express cordial concurrence in the expression of sorrow and sympathy which has just fallen from the Bench. In Mr. Apte we have lost an able colleague and a genial friend. It was a pleasure to have him as one's opponent in arguing a case. He was very social in his private relations. As one of the oldest pleaders practising on this side, I can bear testimony to the uniform ability and industry which he displayed in the conduct of his cases. We are all deeply sorry for having lost such a valued friend and member of our profession.

The business of the court was then proceeded with.

THE "KITTEN" INCIDENT.

THE Madras Stewards, it is currently reported, have arrived at a decision in this case in so far as Tingey, the trainer of Hajee Ismail Sait, is concerned. They have, it is stated, severely reprimanded and fined Tingey, so it is evident, if this statement is correct as we fully believe it to be, that the Stewards have found that the trial was held without either the permission or knowledge of the owner of Kitten, and that the trainer was aware of it; which we have already stated to be the case. Among other circumstances connected with this incident which have not yet been made public, the following occurs. On the afternoon of the 3rd October Tingey informed Hajee Ismail Sait through his (Ismail Sait's) nephew that he had received an offer from an officer at Government House for Kitten, and the same evening Hajee Ismail Sait on meeting Tingey was told that the officer promised to give an anwer at the Lotteries that might, and at the Lotteries Tingey told Hajee Ismail Sait that he had seen the officer who refused to take at the price at which he first offered. The name of the officer was not mentioned by Tingey nor did he tell the owner that the pony was taken out of the stable. As everybody knows, the pony was obtained slolely for the purpose of trial, and the inference is that this story of a contemplated purchase was intended by Tingey to be used as a blind if the fact that Kitten was taken to Government House reached the ears of Hajee Ismail Sait. The correctness of this inference is borne out by a conversation which took place subsequent to the race between Hajee Ismail Sait and Tingey. The equiry by the Madras Stewards is, it is rumoured, not yet completely at an end, presumably Captain Holmes's statement, referred to in his letter of 26th ultimo. being still under consideration. Until we know definitely that the enquiry is finished, we will reserve all comment. Further, the gentlemen concerned may be disirous of placing before the public their explanation of the incident after the Madras Stewards have finished their enquiry and before we discuss the case in all its bearings.—*Madras Mail.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per Bottle."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FIRST SKY MEETING, 1894-95.

Stewards—Brig.-General Gatacre, D S O, Mr H C Burder, Capt W C Ross, Mr Leighton Baker, Mr G K Remington, Mr E E Steel, and Mr G H Townsend, Joint Honorary Secretaries.—Mr C A Beatty, and Mr R A Willis.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8.

1.—Novice Stakes 3 furlongs Rs. 99. For all Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race when the added money was Rs. 49 or over, and that are the property of members of the Bombay Gymkhana. 13-3 to carry—

	st. lbs.
Walers and English	12 5 } Weight
Arabs	11 7 } for
C B's	11 2 } inches.

2—Local Stakes ½ mile Rs. 99. For Maiden Arabs and C B Galloways 14 h nds and under that are the property of Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Byculla, Bombay, and Yacht Clubs and Bombay Light Horse. 14 hands to carry 11st 7lbs; C B's allowed 7 lbs W I Penalties—Winner of Rs 99 or over—once, 4lb; twice, 7lbs; and oftener, 10lbs 3—Hacks Stakes ½ mile Rs 99 For Arab and C B Hacks Arabs 11st; C B's, 12st 4—The Colonials 5 furlongs Rs 99 For Walers that have never won a races when the added money was Rs 199 To carry 12st 7lbs, Allowances Horses belonging to members of the Bombay Gymkhana or Bombay Light Horse allowed 10lbs.

5.—Galloway Plate 5 furlong. Rs 99 For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under which have never won a race when the added money was Rs. 1,000 13-3 to carry 11st Weight for inches Penalties—Winners of Rs 199: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs Allowances—Maidens, 7 lbs Galloways that have never won a race when the added money was Rs 199 allowed 5lbs in addition.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

1—Closed Handicap 5 furlongs Rs 99 For all Galloways 13-3 and under that ran in the "Novice" and "Local Stakes." 2—Waler Handicap ½ mile Rs 99 For all Walers that ran on the First Day 5—Galloway Handicap 4½ furlongs Rs 99 For all Arab and C B Galloways, 14 hands and under 4—Open Handicap 1 mile Rs 99 For all maiden Arabs 5—Helter Skelter ½ mile For Arabs landed this season, to be ridden by Arabs in Arab costume—1st Rs. 60; 2nd, Rs 30; 3rd, Rs. 10.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The meeting to be held on the Mahaluxmi Course, under the W I T C Rules.

(2) All entries to go to the fund except when five or more horses start, when half entries go to the second horse.

(3) In closed races an owner must be qualified prior to the date of the closing or first entries.

(4) Subscribers of Rs. 12 (members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs 10) will receive season tickets for the Grand Stand and Enclosure. Owners running a horse or pony must subscribe Rs 5 to the fund.

(5) Entries (Rs 10 for each race) to close and be received by 1 p m on Tuesday, the 4th December, and Tuesday the 11th December 1894, for the Second Day.

(6) No entry will be received unless accompanied by entrance fee.

(7) G B's only, except in open races and where the weight is 9st 7lbs and under, when professionals will be allowed to ride. European jockeys penalised 7lbs.

(8) Colours to be worn. Any one wearing colours other than those declared will be fined one gold mohur.

(9) Declaration to start must reach the joint honorary secretaries in writing by noon on Friday, the 7th December, and Friday, the 14th December, 1894, with names of riders, colours to be worn, and weights to be carried.

(10) Unless three horses start in bona-fide separate interests, the added money will be withheld.

(11) All Galloways and ponies must be measured at the Race Course at 7-30 a. m. on Tuesday the 4th December, 1894. W I T C and C T C certificates only accepted.

(12) All objections to be made in writing to the stewards and accompanied by a deposit of Rs 30 which will be forfeited if, in the opinon of the stewards, the objection is frivolous.

(13) The opinion of the stewards to be final as regards matters of fact.

(14) All objections, except as regards the running of a race, to be made to the joint honorary secretaries in writing before the ordinaries, which will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 p m, on the day before the races.

(15) Settling Day, Wednesday, the 19th December, 1894.

(16) Five per cent. of the lotteries and Pari Mutuel to go to the fund.

(17) The stewards reserve to themselves the right of altering the terms of this prospectus, of raising or lowering the scale of weights in any race, or altering the dates and the order of races, should circumstances render it advisable.

All letters to be addressed and entries made to the Hon Secretaries Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races, and not to any one by name.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

632-92—Ardesir H and D—Ratanjee Sorabjee Talati and others vs the Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Co—Brown and M.

633-92—Ardesir H and D—Ratanjee Sorabjee Talati and others vs the Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co—Payne G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

445-94—Craigie L and O—The Jivraj Baloo S and W Co. Ld. vs Khushal Nanji and another—Wadia and G—Part heard.

616-93—Bhaishunker and K—Haji Essa Haji Essack vs Manchabhai Balgovind—Wadia and G.

445-93—Jehangier D (for pauper)—Ratanbai vs Jamsetji Pherozshaw and others—In person and Khunderow M.

52-94—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Karamsi Dewji and others—Edgelow and G, and Janadhan and A.

485-93—Thakordas D and C—Curimbhai Ebrahim and others vs Khooshal Tullockchand and others—Craigie L and O.

486-93—Bicknell M and M—Darashaw Nusserwanji and another vs Khooshal Tullockchand and others—Craigie L and O.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and others vs Valebhoy Khanbhow and others—Payne G and S—Mansukial D and J—Crawford B and Co—Edgelow and G.

107-92—Crawford B and Co—Waghuji Hannuntrow vs Sorabjit Nowroji Moosa—Raikes and B.

35-91—Bicknell M and M—Sha Premji Devchand vs Thucker Govindji Chatoorboojt, &c—Bicknell M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

363-94—Bhaishunker and K—Mowjee Valabdas vs Ambina Kadaji Ramgiya Hebber—Part heard.

622-92—K D Shroff—Baba Dewnath vs Goswami Shri Girdharilaji Maharaj—Tyabji D and C—Part heard.

136-93—Tyabji D P and C—Goswami Shri Gordhariaiji Tirkamji Maharaj vs Baba Dewnathsing Maharaj—K D Shroff.

375-94—Payne G and S—Moosaji Essoofali vs Adamji Nurudin and others—In person.

367-94—In person (a pauper)—Futtey Khan Daryakhan vs Aminabibi and others—Daphtary and F

71-94—Bhaishunker and K—Laxmibai and others vs Bhai Ramchundra M H Khan

272-93—Edgelow and G—Muncherjee Bomanjee vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Bhaishanker and K and E and G.

76-94—Bicknell M and M—Noorbhai Ghellabhai vs Parvatibai and another—In person

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

517-91—In person—Shaik Malang bin Shaik Hajee vs Jamsetjee Jeewanjee Dubash—Tyebjee D and Co.

151-93—Bhashunker and K—Lachminarayen Makanlal and another vs Jumnabai—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suit of the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

423-29,989-93—Dickshit and H—Shewbinger Ookajee vs Balliram Gabasa Rungari—Payne G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

79-94—J C Cama (for pauper)—Cadurbhoy Noorbhai vs Ramuthai and others—Crawford B and Co.

40-91—Crawford B and Co—Bai Ruttonbai vs Cadurbhoy Noorbhai.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

371-94—Brown and M—Jathabhoy Damjee and others vs Gangadhar Sittaram—In person—Part heard.

473-93—Soondercje Mooljee vs Maker Kanjee—Dharamsey.

133-94—Muljee and R—Ebjee Umersey and others vs Sardarmal Tejmal and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

143-94—

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INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

THE receipt through Reuter, of the figures relating to the Supply of Cotton, enables us to give below our usual weekly statistics relating to that staple; and no news calling for notice in this column of later date than that chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, is since to hand. The Cotton in sight in New York on Saturday was 2,910,000 bales, compared with 2,350,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	430,000	328,000	286,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	132,000	141,000	161,000
" " Continent	129,000	83,000	118,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,213,000	1,789,000	1,686,000
" exports to U. K. do.	556,000	478,000	582,000
" " to Continent do.	633,000	486,000	352,000
" Stock in the Ports	910,000	929,000	944,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	3,240,000	3,2 4,380	3,384,500
" " Surats	163,3000	141,700	202,800

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	670,000	749,820	1,075,480
" London	12,000	10,000	9,000
American Afloat	260,000	285,000	275,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	952,000	1,054,820	1,369,480
Price of Mid.-Americans	3½d.	4½d.	4½d.
" Good Dhollera	2½d.	3½d.	3½d.
Difference	½d.	½d.	½d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,41,233
" " Branches	Dec.	"	35,656
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	35,13,048
Government Securities	Dec	"	2,23,443
Other Authorized "	Inc.	"	21,350
Loans	Dec.	"	2,12,474
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	13,07,196
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,14,023
Cash	Inc.	"	29,64,326

The week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day was, like its predecessor, partly taken up by native holidays, business generally remaining as dull as it well could be, and there was again a considerable addition to the Bank's Cash Balance, say of over 29¼ lakhs, at some 416 lakhs. This result was brought about by the large increase of over 35 lakhs in Private Deposits; but on the other hand, it is noteworthy as indicative of an improvement on demand for accommodation in one direction concurrent with the advent of the new Cotton crop in its most forward growths, that Bills Discounted increased by 13 lakhs, reducing the net falling off in trade requirements, in connection with which there had been some decrease in Loans, to 24¼ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 10¼ lakhs in the week preceding.

COTTON.—No business has been done by exporters again to-day in this market; but the Mills have bought 1,250 bales of ready old staff, consisting of 300 bales of Kodi Ginned, at Rs. 177; 275 Nuggur at Rs. 144; 150 each of Mowa, at Rs. 142½; and Oomra, at Rs. 146½; 100 Bijapore, at Rs. 155; 75 Compta, at Rs. 146; and 50 each of Anjari, at Rs. 155; Akola, at Rs. 157; and Julgaum, at Rs. 108 per candy. They have also bought 25 bales of Akola Ginned, of the new crop, at Rs. 172 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady to-day at an advance of Re. 1 in prices.

The official telegrams received this morning from the Cotton-growing districts report heavy and continuous rain in the Cawnpore district of the Bengal circle (over 3½ inches having been registered since the 1st instant) by which the plants had been seriously injured. In other districts of this circle, however, there had been only slight rain and crop prospects were much improved, picking having commenced at Beawar in fine, bright weather. In the Oomra circle there had also been further light rain in two or three districts; but generally the condition of the crop had improved; and in the Dhulia district picking was general, the weather being bright, with no sign of rain. In the Broach and Dhollera circles the plants were flourishing in seasonable weather.

WHEAT has become steady in tone to-day; but only the usual small amount of business has been transacted by exporters, and prices are unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Rs. 3	13	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3	11	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	11	0	"
Red Delhi	" 3	3	6	"
Hard Yellow	" 3	12	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	7	0	"
Hard Red	" 3	6	0	"

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been done today by shippers, the feeling in this market also having been steady at last rates, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-13-0 to Rs. 7-15-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gurzerat	" 6-0-0 to " 6-1-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 5-13-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-7-0 to " 5-11-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-0-0	per. cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 40-0-0	"

The Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	543 bales.
Wheat	1,417 cwts.
Linseed	1,548 "
Gingelly	2,589 "
Groundnuts	650 "
Castorseed	1,640 "
Rice	3,994 "

FREIGHTS show no improvement. For November-December shipment there is either less demand than before for tonnage; but rates are nominally unchanged, lacking the test of actual business.

EXCHANGE opened with an appearance of firmness, at 1s. 1 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but none of the latter appearing, and a little enquiry for Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 1 11-32d. for December transfer, and further on, at which business was done, being reported, Calcutta, meantime not being wired as very firm, our market receded slightly, and closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 11-32d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 1 13-32d.	"
Francs 3 "	1·41.	"

with Telegraphic, for forward transfer, quoted at 1s. 1 5-16d. to 11-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 1-16 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 102 7/8 for the next settlement at the end of this month and advanced 1-16 to 1/8 per cent. on these quotations, in a steady market, leaving off at 103 13-16 for Money, and 102 15-16 for Account.

SHARES have not shown much activity to-day, but are generally steady. The changes in Mill Scrip are an advance of Rs. 35 in Khatao Macconji; of Rs. 25 in Framji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in David, and Howard and Bullough; Madras United, on the other hand, having declined Rs. 50; Britannia Rs. 25; Maha Lukshmi Rs. 20; and Alliance and Oriental, Rs. 5 each. Broach City Press are Rs. 10 lower. Port Canning have advanced Rs. 2½; Treacher and Co. has declined to the same extent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.
Good Dhollera 2 5-8
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	102
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 15-16
Bar Silver	29¼

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this afternoon.
HONGKONG, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilia arrived here this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Lindisfarne, from Shanghai, arrived at Kobe on the 2nd instant.
The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida eft Hongkong for Bombay on Saturday, the 3rd inst.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KURRACHEE.

BIRTH.

JEEJEEBHOY—November 4, at Kurrachee, the wife of Mr. Pochajee Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FONSECA—November 4, at Cautwady, Bandora, at the residence of her father, Ritha Victoria, the wife of Mr. A. B. Fonseca.—R. I. P.

IGATPURI.

BIRTH.

ROYAL—November 2, the wife of R. Royal, Engine-driver, Igatpuri, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SPANKIE—October 22, at Ranikhet, the wife of Major J P W Spankie, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARRATT—STOGDON—October 29, at Lahore Cathedral, by the Rev H J Spence Gray, Chaplain, Surgeon-Major H J Barratt, Army Medical Staff, to Edith Violet, second daughter of A W Stogdon, I.C.S.
LEVETT-YEATS—MORETON—October 25, at Lakhimpur (Oudh), by the Rev J F Gompertz, Chaplain of Sitapur, Charles Addison, fourth son of Mr Charles Levett-Yeats, Assistant Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Edith, fourth daughter of Mr John David Moreton, of Kheri (Oudh.)

DEATHS.

CLARKE—October 24, at Sirsa, Olivia Marie Beared, the beloved wife of PJ Clarke, Supervisor, P W D.
FRASERN—ovember 1, at Calcutta, Oscar Louis Fraser (Indian Museum), aged 46 years.
NEWMAN—October 27, at Wellington, Malachi Newman, aged 68 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

IN continuation of a subject considered last Tuesday, and referred to with judicious discrimination by Mr. Javerilal in his presidential address at the Provincial Conference, we reproduce with much pleasure the following remarks from the *Indu Prakash*:—"It ought to be our aim to show to our Mahomedan brethren by noble words and noble deeds that their interests and ours are identical, their well-being and ours are interdependent, and that by joint action in political, social, and industrial matters, and by that alone, can we ever hope to be an independent nation. Of course this will be a matter of slow growth, but by dint of perseverance, patience, and self-restraint, we should try to make ourselves fit to undertake such a noble task. Our example is sure to have a salutary effect on our Mahomedan brethren." It is equally satisfactory too, to note that at several centres such as Chiplun, Ahmednagar, and Kelhsi, the two communities are holding reconciliation meetings and endeavouring with some success to settle their differences. On the other hand new quarrels break out here and there, and the old idle complaints of Government partiality continue. A Hindu paper talks of the "official prejudices against Hindus in general and Brahmins in particular," while a Mahomedan paper asks "What merit do the Hindus acquire by creating new disturbances? and why have they been granted so much liberty? why are they allowed to have a procession which disturbs the public peace?" and again, the same paper complains that Government "do not seem to take the least care of the lives of their loyal Mussalman subjects." Do not these contradictory criticisms go to show better than anything else can that an impartial middle course has all along been preserved? Now that the Poona riot trials are over we shall be justified in briefly referring to the events connected with the Ganpati procession in what Sir William Hunter aptly describes as "the centre of modern enlightenment and Western education in Southern India." Impartial observers must admit that the Hindus acted quite legitimately in so far as they merely endeavoured to make the occasion more festive than usual, either as compensation for the partial loss of the Mohurrum holiday or with a view to awakening a proper religious fervour in the minds of such Hindus as could be spiritually moved by such a parade.

But it is idle on the part of many vernacular papers to contend that no other motive, besides these two, was at work. The truth is better indicated by the *Subodh Patrika* which, after noting the "unusual enthusiasm" of the occasion, observes: "Altogether the feeling manifested seems not to have been entirely due to a new occasion of religious fervour. Both communities appear to have understood the manifestation of religious zeal as partaking somewhat of the character of a hostile demonstration to the other side." And the *Gujarati* also gives evidence to the same effect when it says it can thoroughly appreciate the feelings of those who organized the Ganpati festival on an imposing scale this year "as a public and emphatic protest against what is believed to be arbitrary interference with the observance of long established religious practices." Thus the action of the Hindus, though we can sympathise with it to a certain extent, became distinctly aggressive; and aggression at this time and in this form was particularly to be deprecated. At the same time it would have been much wiser on the part of the Mussalmans to have shown no resentment, and to have let the Hindus celebrate their own religion in their own way whatever their motives were. But this kind of wisdom and self-restraint is hardly to be expected from the more ignorant classes, and still less was it to be expected if as there seems too much reason to believe some of the more violent among low class Hindus went so far as to introduce elements directly insulting to the Mussalmen. That this was so appears from various remarks in several Hindu papers made before the date of the holiday. Of these the quotation of a well-meant admonition in the *Maharashtra Mitra* will be sufficient. "There is one thing that we greatly disapprove of in this business, namely, that in some of the songs to be sung the Mahomedan Prophet has been reviled. Every one loves his own religion and is free to extol its excellence, but he should not revile another man's religion. And besides it is more meritorious and of more lasting benefit to do a thing out of pure devotion than through rivalry."

All this somewhat discounts the elation of the *Poona Vaibhav*, which in a very short-sighted and retrograde article expresses itself to the following effect: "One thing appears to us to be satisfactory, and that is that, as the last Ganpati holiday fully proves, all kinds of Hindus, from the Brahmins down to the Mahars and Mangs, have become more devoted to their religion and their gods, and have joined together in closer union to pray God to avert a common danger. Everyone is reminded that the ancestral Vedic religion is their only salvation, and that they should give up the so-called reforms of widow re-marriage, the Brahma-samaj, and all such false innovations." The Vedic religion has indeed suffered from many innovations, but it certainly has not suffered from a movement (coming from within and not from without) having the object promoting the fair treatment of women by men. By all means let Hindus draw closer together in their faith—as close as ever caste rules will permit—and let them quicken their national spirit, but the signs of these things will not be found, where the *Poona Vaibhav* seems to seek them, in noisy processions elaborated in emulation of a rival sect. As the *Maharashtra Mitra* perceives a purer motive is necessary. It is some satisfaction for us to know that in our words of friendly counsel to the conductors of the vernacular press we have been joined by so prominent a member of native society as Mr. Javerilal, who in the course of his presidential address at the Provincial Conference counselled Indian publicists to be moderate and fair in their criticism of those who administer the affairs of state in this great Empire. At a later stage in the proceedings Mr. Javerilal quoted with approval, and amid the cheers of his hearers, the words in which we recently summed up our opinion of the native press as a whole.

SOME aspects of the incident at the Nizam's Durbar at Hyderabad, which has lately attracted attention, invite comment. The facts, so far as can be ascertained, appear to be as follows:—On the occasion of Mr. Plowden's appointment as Resident at Hyderabad, the usual Durbar was held to receive the Viceroy's khareeta, announcing Mr. Plowden's appointment to the Nizam. When the khareeta was about to be read, Mr. Plowden, following the course which his long experience in important political positions both in and beyond India had taught him to be correct, stood up, as a mark of respect to the august source whence the khareeta emanated. The Nizam, following the Resident's example, also stood to receive the Viceroy's communication. In September Mr. Plowden left Hyderabad on three months' leave, and Colonel Mackenzie, Commissioner of Berar, was appointed temporarily to fill the gap caused by Mr. Plowden's short absence from his post. The appointment was announced by the customary khareeta, to hear which read a Durbar was assembled. It is believed that not many hours before the durbar, a communication was received to the effect that, with the officiating Resident's concurrence, the Nizam wished to revert to the practice of remaining seated while the khareeta was read. Colonel Mackenzie, it is believed, offered no objection. So far the facts are as we have been able to learn them. The first thing that strikes one as curious is, that there should be any uncertainty as to the proper course on such occasions. All details of official etiquette at Eastern Courts being looked on as matters of the high importance, it might be supposed that no room would be left for a moment's doubt whether the Viceroy's khareeta should be received by the Resident and by the Feudatory Prince to whom it is addressed in a sitting or a standing posture. If this point has not been already laid down, or is not established by custom and precedent, the sooner the Foreign Office issues clear instructions the better. Passing from the general question to the particular incident we are discussing, the question is suggested whether it was quite wise for an officer filling the position of Resident temporarily, and for a very short period, to strike out a line for himself. Would it not have been a more prudent course to have followed the precedent set by the substantive incumbent? Any deviation from it must embarrass Mr. Plowden's position on his return. By taking a different course from that deliberately followed by Mr. Plowden, Colonel Mackenzie by implication, though doubtless not consciously, condemned Mr. Plowden's procedure. One other feature of the incident may be touched on. Our Allahabad contemporary has taken advantage of it to belaud Colonel Mackenzie in order to belittle Mr. Plowden. Our contemporary's persistent hostility to Mr. Plowden is too well-known to require notice; but the method of his last attack cannot fail to afford amusement. What is described as the effusiveness of Colonel Mackenzie's welcome is attributed to a "delicate and indirect way" of showing dislike to Mr. Plowden. This reminds us of a man trying to incite one dog to jealousy and anger by caressing and making much of another, for which he really entertains no particular affection. Usually, neither dog feels under great obligations to the man.

AN Australian paper draws attention to the increasing disposition of ladies to ride on the off instead of the near sides of their horses. It is believed that the Princess of Wales invariably rides on the off side on account of weakness in the left extremity. But in the last London season almost every third lady in Rotten Row was mounted on the off side. The reason was briefly told. It was not because it was fashionable, nor with any idea of imitating the Princess, but because they were afraid of becoming left-legged. At a recent meeting of the British Association it was stated by one of the essayists that there was a majority of left-legged people, and that our whole system of perambulation was calculated to increase the tendency. The ladies at all events are determined so far as they are able to prevent this, and if they may not ride on a cross-saddle and find both legs alike, they will ride on the off side, and thus let the right leg have a fair chance. Our Australian contemporary approves of the idea, and recommends colonial ladies to do likewise. From an equestrian point of view, nothing is urged, nor is any attempt made to show that the rider has any increased control over the horse. The writer, evidently a lady, contents herself with proceeding on an anti-left-legged basis, and declares that many of her sex in Australia have already become left-legged, the misfortune arising from constantly sitting on the same side with the lower extremities in the same constrained position. To a lady who was already left-handed the possibility of turning out left-legged as well is naturally looked upon as a calamity to be avoided at all hazards. For they are warned that struggling men who have their way to make in the world will not willingly wive with females so handicapped as to have two maladroit members on the same side. It was with the intention of obviating this, says the writer, who seems anxious to coerce her sisters to adopt the fashion, that society's leading lady-writers in England decided upon a change—an occasional change only it is urged—for the near side must not be wholly forsaken. Ladies are cautioned that the plan necessitates a change of saddles, possibly of horses, for the plan of turning the old fashioned saddle to the right-about would merely invite derision, besides being unequal to the exigencies of the case. Horses, too, accustomed to be ridden on one side might be expected, to resent encroachment on the other—though they might take kindly to the divided skirt. Australiennes, it is expected, will shortly be seen in the parks struggling against the blight of left-leggedness. In India, when the Duke of Connaught was here we had an excellent illustration of what is after all the only solution of the problem, for the little Connaught princesses rode off, near and cross-wise on alternate days, seemingly equally at home whichever it was. That alone is the way to keep the extremities equally useful, but it will be a bold writer who would recommend English ladies in India to follow it.

THOUGH it was deemed necessary to take a strong escort into Waziristan, a conviction was expressed by Mr. Bruce, who as Commissioner of Derajat is Delimitation Officer, that no trouble would occur, but that the Commission would be able to perform its duties unmolested. This anticipation, however, has not been fulfilled. It appears that on Saturday morning last the camp of the escort at Wana was attacked and a severe engagement occurred. The attack cannot have been wholly unexpected, for the camp was fired into on two nights previously. On Saturday morning, however, a force of three thousand men—five hundred of them swordsmen—marched against the camp. They did not heed the pickets who picked off a few of them in their onward march, but pressed in towards the camp and a sharp if a brief fight ensued. Our own losses were heavy—far heavier than was anticipated—but the enemy had quite two hundred and fifty killed. They were demoralised and dispersed, but that does not say that they will not renew their attack at some later date. The attacking force deserved all they got, for at the recent *jirga* they were assured in a proclamation issued by Mr. Bruce that in the delimitation of the frontier, which he explained, they would be given a fair hearing if they laid, what they considered their grievances before him. The Waziri Maliks, little over a month ago held a great *jirga* at Kaniguram, the capital village of the country, and there the situation was considered in tribal council. The Darwesh Khel who were all along been on the side of peace, were strong in their determination to avoid the invasion of Waziristan. With them were ranged a considerable section of the Mahsuds, but the pressure brought to bear upon the malcontent Abdur Rahman clan was sufficient to overawe the wilder spirits who were prepared to engage in hostilities. So far as was known before the Commission set out only one small body of men remained obdurate; the voice of the tribe as a whole was for peace. The obdurate people were those who were responsible for the attack of Saturday morning. They are only a sub-section of the Mahsuds, and it may be that having seen their fellow-tribesmen so severely punished, the remainder will accept the position which has arisen from the Durand agreement with the Amir, and offer no further resistance to the Commission as it advances.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the autumnal vacation. Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, presided in the first division court on the Appellate Side with Mr. Justice Fulton, while in the second Mr. Justice Jardine sat with Mr. Justice Ranade. On the Original Side, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Farran, and Mr. Justice Starling sat in the three division courts.

MR. JOHN MACPHERSON, one of the leaders of the Bombay Bar, having returned from England, has resumed practice.

REFERENCE was made at the twenty-sixth sitting of the Baroda Commission to the telegram appearing in the Bombay English dailies, on October 24 last. The telegram in our issue of that date stated that Girdhar, the alleged agent of Mr. Bapat, "admitted having made confusions in the accounts owing to threats of being imprisoned and ruined, and under inducement of pardon." Owing to an inadvertent error this was an incorrect version. The message as handed in at the telegraph office read as follows: "Girdhar admitted having made confessions through threats of being imprisoned and ruined, and under inducement of pardon."

RESOLUTIONS are one thing and administration another, naively observes the *Pioneer*. The Government of India has just been delivering itself of the most unexceptionable and enlightened sentiments on the subject of State forestry; but if these sentiments can co-exist with such a state of things as is described in the narrative of forest administration from Madras, which we publish elsewhere, we might as well be spared their enunciation. The story is one that is already upon the official record, and it is one that, as far as we can see, has only one side. We have a gradation of headstrong officers, from Tehsildar to District Magistrate, eager to distinguish themselves in the Revenue line apparently. The subordinate, taking his tone from his chief, begins to raid the villages round about "as if they were an enemy's country," according to the expression of a forest officer. Logs, cart-wheels, felloes, charpoys, implements

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE CAPTURE OF FUNGWHANG.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Further despatches received from the seat of war in Manchuria show that the First Army Corps, under the command of Field Marshal Count Yamagata, by the capture of Fungwhang, the only important place about 100 miles south of Moukden, secured fifty-five guns, fifteen hundred rifles, and a quantity of ammunition, all of which were abandoned by the Chinese in their hasty retreat in all directions at the approach of the Japanese.

CAPTURE OF KINCHOW.

The despatches received regarding the operations of the Second Army Corps, under the command of Count Oyama, state that the Army captured Kinchow after trifling resistance offered by the Chinese.

THE CAPTURE OF TALIENWAN.

The capture of Talienwan by the same Army Corps was effected after a long and furious bombardment, and the Japanese losses during the artillery duel were heavy.

PORT ARTHUR.

The reported capture of Port Arthur appears to be premature.

A NAVAL BATTLE.

The despatches speak of an important naval battle, but they give no details.

THE DEFEATED CHINESE TROOPS IN MANCHURIA.

Latest news from the seat of war in Manchuria, reports that the Chinese troops, under the command of General Sung, who were defeated at Fungwhang, occupy a mountain pass on the road to Pekin.

The Japanese are endeavouring to turn their position.

THE VICEROY LI-HUNG-CHANG.

Telegrams from China state that the Viceroy of Nankin has been appointed acting Viceroy of Pe-chi-li, in place of Li-Hung-Chang, who, it is reported, takes the supreme command of the Army f Lutai.

THE PROPOSAL FOR MEDIATION.

The *Daily News*, in a leading article this morning, asks whether a further effort towards friendly mediation between China and Japan is not now possible on the part of the British Government. Owing to Great Britain's immense commercial interests in the Far East, the British Government, it says, have an indisputable right to recommend the adoption of a joint policy to the Great Powers.

A BOMB OUTRAGE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

An attempt to blow up the house of the Hon. Reginald B. Brett, M.A., J.P., at Mayfair, W., took place yesterday.

A bomb exploded opposite the premises, smashing the front door, and all the windows, but nobody was hurt.

The motive for the outrage is not known.

THE NEW CZAR AND PRINCE FERDINAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.

A most gracious reply has been forwarded by Emperor Nicholas to the message of sympathy with the Imperial Family, received from Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 5.

His Excellency arrived at Surat, at 7 a.m., and was received at the station by Mr. Lely, Collector, the Raja of Dharampur, the Thakore Saheb of Wadwan, Messrs. Hamilton and Maconachie, and Drs. Nauman and Dyson. H. E. the Governor then drove to the Collector's house, calling at the Industrial Museum on the way. Large crowds lined the thoroughfares, and the streets were gaily decorated.

At 11-30 a.m., his Excellency received visits from the Raja of Dharampur and other native gentlemen, and was afterwards presented with addresses from the Municipality and district local boards, to which he replied, dealing chiefly with local matters. In the afternoon his Excellency laid the foundation-stone of the Women and Children's Hospital, and dined with the Collector in the evening, and held a reception afterwards.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 5.

The cross-examination of Girdharlal, Bapat's banker, was concluded to-day, when Mr. Bhaishanker immediately began the re-examination, which is expected to last for some time. Witness said his books had been kept in regular course like other shroffs and written from time to time, except regarding entries in Bapat's *benami* accounts, and that the corresponding accounts of his different firms tallied. As regards the cash transactions and supposed disagreement between them only referred to tha *jama kharach* items, which are dealt with when adjusting accounts. Finally, several entries and accounts were put in to prove witness' statements, and the court adjourned at the usual hour till to-morrow.

THE BERAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 5.

Yesterday morning the Berar Provincial gathering resumed its sitting at 11 a.m. The first resolution of to-day was about the separation of the judicial and executive functions. The speakers were Messrs. Shankar Govind Bapurao Pendse, and Baliram Meghasham. The second resolution dealt with the Secretary of State's despatch about simultaneous examinations. The speakers were Messrs. Joshi and Ghulam Ahmad Khan. The third resolution dealt with the revision of the survey assessment, and expressed the opinion of the meeting that any increase in the existing assessment would prove detrimental to the interests of the ryots and seriously affect the welfare of the province. It was moved by Mr. Mudholkar that the subject being naturally one which appealed strongly to the majority of the assembled people. There were as many as fourteen speakers, the speeches of Messrs. Pandurang Bapuji, Ghulam Ahmad Khan, and Ramrao Deshpande deserve special mention. The third resolution about the hardships suffered from the administration of the present forest law and rules was moved by Mr. Angul, and seconded in a speech full of telling facts by Mr. Lahuram. The next resolution was about the unfair manner in which izardars were being dealt with by the Government, in spite of the solemn conditions entered in their leases. It was moved by Mr. Bhat. The last resolution moved by Mr. Pimplikar dealt with a recent circular of the Educational Department laying down certain age limits, after which no admission should be made to the high school standards. This circular has produced much excitement in the province as very harmful to education. After thanks to the president and the reception committee and three cheers to her Majesty were accorded, the assembly dispersed.

THE FIGHT WITH THE MAHSUD WAZIRIS.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

News from Waziristan, this morning, states that the enemy crept up to the camp through the ravines and attacked about 5-30 a.m., the scrimmage lasting for half-an-hour, when they retreated, being followed by the cavalry, artillery, and infantry, in pursuit. During the pursuit the cavalry made repeated charges, sabring some fifty men as they were flying towards Khaisara and Shakai, and the infantry accounted for nearly as many enemy. It is believed that the Mahsuds had about 250 killed. Our losses were:—Killed—Lieutenant Macaulay, R.E.; two native officers; seventeen men of the 1-1st Gurkhas; and one man of the 1st P. Cavalry. Wounded—Captain Lang, Lieutenants Angelo and Herbert, 1-1st Gurkhas; Lieutenant Thompson, 20th P. Infantry; Surgeon-Major Haig, 1st P. Cavalry; Lieutenant Hornsby, orderly officer; three men of the 1st P. Cavalry, thirty-two men of the 1-1st Gurkhas, and three men of the 20th Punjab Infantry. Some followers were also killed and wounded. The brunt of the attack fell on the 1-1st Gurkhas who behaved with great gallantry and steadiness.

Officers are to be sent up to Waziristan immediately to replace those killed and wounded. Further trouble is reported in Waziristan, but to what extent it is not yet known.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A telegram dated Wana, through Kajuri Kach, November 3, says: The camp was attacked early this morning by the Mahsuds, who were repulsed with loss. We have lost Lieutenant Macaulay, R.E., killed, and the following officers wounded:—Surgeon-Major Haig, 1st Punjab Cavalry, severely; Captain Lang, 1st Goorkhas severely; Lieutenant Angelo, Goorkhas, dangerously; Lieutenant Herbert, Goorkhas, dangerously; Lieutenant Thompson, 20th P.I., severely; Lieutenant Hornby, Staff, severely. Two native officers and fifteen men were killed. A later message says: It is estimated that the attacking force of Mahsuds amounted to about three thousand men, about 500 swordsmen forming the body told off to break into camp. Their attack was most gallant. They came right through between the pickets, whose fire they disregarded, and were in the Goorkhas camp before any alarm could be given. All precautions had been taken and every one was ready to turn out, as an attack was expected. After half an hour's severe fighting, most of it hand to hand, in which the Goorkhas had by far the largest share, the attack began to slacken. By half-past six in the morning they had been beaten off entirely, and a squadron of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, four companies of the 20th Punjab Infantry, and six companies of the 3rd Sikhs, with the Sappers and four guns, and 100 Goorkhas who had not been engaged, went out in pursuit. The pursuers accounted for 75 killed. 120 bodies of the enemy have been found in and around the camp, and their loss in killed cannot be less than 250, and is probably more. It is reported that they have very many wounded. In addition to the loss of British officers above mentioned we lost last night in killed, two native officers and 17 men of the 1st Goorkhas, one Duffadar of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, and 23 followers. Our wounded are—32 men of the 1st Goorkhas, two men of 20th Punjab Infantry, and 20 followers. The pursuit lasted for nine miles and the enemy are disorganised and dispersed

A message received from Simla (November 4) says news just received from Waziristan reports that the attack by the Waziris was most determined, the fighting taking place hand to hand. The enemy lost heavily. Details are very scanty. but the following names are given as our casualties:—Lieutenant Macaulay, R.E., killed; Lieutenant Hornby, Surgeon-Major Haig and Captain Lang, 1st Goorkhas; Lieutenants Angelo, Herbert and Thompson. 1st Goorkhas, all severely wounded; two native officers and 41 men killed and wounded. According to this news it seems as if the Goorkhas bore the brunt of the fighting, and it is not improbable that the attack was at night, the Waziris managing to get through our outposts. A later telegram from Kajuri Kach states that our troops had just returned after pursuing some ten miles and thoroughly dispersing the enemy, who were flying. On Sunday the Kharsora and Shakin Cavalry made repeated charges, killing at least fifty, whilst the infantry accounted for another twenty or more. bringing the total loss of the enemy to probably over 250 killed. Our casualties are heavier than at first reported. The British officers remain as at first telegraphed, but the native officers' loss is one of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and two of the 1st Goorkhas, with 17 men of the 1st Goorkhas and 53 followers, all killed. The list of wounded is—1st Punjab Cavalry, 3; 1st Goorkhas, 32; 20th Punjab Infantry, 3; and followers, 23 men.

From further details received by a special sowar *via* Kajuri Kach, it appears that the Waziris have crept up the nullahs and attacked Mr. Turner's camp near Wana about 5-30 on the 3rd instant. Our force, which was forewarned however, was ready, and when the enemy came close up, they met them with a heavy fire.. The fighting was very severe, especially with the Goorkha portion of the force, who behaved splendidly. Our loss was Lieutenant Macaulay, R.E., killed; Surgeon-Major Haig, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Lieutenant Hornby, Staff Officer: Captain Lang and Lieutenants Angelo and Herbert, 1st Goorkhas; Lieutenant Thompson, attached to the 20th Punjab Infantry—all severely wounded. Two non-commissioned officers and nine sepoys of the Goorkhas were killed, and 32 Goorkhas two men of the 20th Punjab Infantry wounded. The Waziris retired after about one hour's fighting 100 men dead and pursued by all arms. The other officers have been ordered up to replace casualties.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Nov. 1.

A determined attempt was made yesterday morning to rush the Camp. The brunt of the fighting fell on the 1st Gurkhas. The enemy collected under darkness in the network of the nalah which intersects the country, and suddenly made a desperate rush past the picquets, making a good charge into the left flank of the rear of the Gurkhas. In accordance with orders issued two days ago, men were all sitting in their tents accoutred, and turned out at once. After a severe hand to hand struggle they cleared the camp, but portion of the enemy had penetrated in darkness and inflicted some damage. After the first rush the enemy continued firing heavily into the camp and made repeated attacks to charge, but were kept in check by fire till 6 a.m. they began to retire at 6-15 when there was sufficient light. The cavalry pursued the enemy followed by the Artillery and infantry. Our losses are—killed, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Macaulay; and wounded, Staff Lieutenant Hornby, severely, 1st Punjab; Cavalry; Surgeon-Major Haig, severely, 1st Gurkhas; Captain Lang, severely; Lieutenant Angelo, dangerously; Lieutenant Herbert dangerously, 20th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant, Thompson. severely. Native ranks killed, Gurkhas, 2 native officers, 9 men wounded, 32 men Gurkhas and 2 men of the 20th Punjab Infantry. The enemy consisted of the Mahsuds. The number estimated was at 3,000. They suffered severely and about 100 bodies were left on the ground. Nothing could exceed the gallantry and steadiness of the 1st Gurkhas.

LATER.

The following further information was just received from Wano, dated yesterday: Troops have just returned at 4 p.m., having pursued for ten miles and thoroughly dispersed the enemy, who were flying towards Khaisara and Shikai. The cavalry made repeated charges, sabring at leas fifty men; the pursuing infantry killed about 25, and wounded others. Total losses—the enemy probably exceeded 250 killed. Our losses are heavier than at first reported. British officers are as above, the native ranks killed 1st Punjab Cavalry, the 1st Gurkhas, 2 native officers. 17 men wounded, 1st Punjab Cavalry 3, 1st Gurkhas 32, 20th Punjab Infantry 3 followers killed and 23 wounded.

THE HON. MR. CURZON.

The Hon. G. Curzon starts on the 12th instant from Peshawar for Kabul.

THE CASE OF TATYA SAHEB NATU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

Tatya Saheb Natu's case was continued to-day. The accused state d that he said nothing to the melawalas, bu t Ismailbeg blew the whistle whereupon the Mahomedans rushed from the mosque and attacked the mela. Mr. Lowndes replied for the prosecution contend ing that the accused had wilfully disobey ed the orders of the police in a manner calculated to create a riot, and could not plead self-defence, and had reasons to suppose that the playing past the mosque would cause breach of peace. The accused's duty was to stop the music, and he could have stopped it if he wished. Mr. Branson contended that the police had brought this charge as a counter-charge against the complaint made by the accused against the police. He contended that the Hindus had a right to go through the streets with music until the magistrate regulated the use of the music. Playing music along a public street was not a disorderly conduct. All the accused had done was to disobey an order the police had no right to give, and contended that the story told by the accus ed was a most probable one as he had made the same statement in his complaint against the police; and said that nothing would have been heard of this case if that complaint had not been made. His Honour summed up and both the assessors found the accused not guilty on all the points. One assessor did not believe the witnesses. The Judge said he would deliver judgment on Wednesday.

THE GOVERNOR AT TANNA.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, with his staff, arrived at Tanna, punctually at 6-27 a.m., on Sunday, by the ordinary train from Poona. The carriages belonging to the Governor's party were shunted into a siding; and exactly at seven o'clock, his Excellency got out of his carriage and after shaking hands and conversing with Messrs. Silcock, Heaton, Dhunjishah Dadabhoy, Wroughton, D eshmukh, Bhatkhande, and Himatlal, who had asse mbled to receive him at the station, received a salute from the police party which was stationed in the compound. His Excellency proceeded at once to inspect the site of the Lunatic Asylum, which is to be constructed at Nowpada, and arrived at the Collec tor's bungalow, at 8 a.m., where he was again saluted by the guard-of-honour, under the command of the Superintendent of Police (Khan Bahadur Dhunjishah Dadabhoy) and after exchanging the usual compliments retired to his room.

The following gentlemen were invited to meet his Excellency at lunch by the Collector:—Mr. Heaton, District Judge; Mr. Wroughton, Deputy Conservator of Forest; Mr. Dhunjishah Dadabhoy, District Superintendent of Police; Dr. Martin, his Excellency's Physician; Mr. Clement, Assistant Collector; Mr. Greathead, Divisional Forest Officer, W. Thana; Mr. Edgerley, Privat e Secretary to his Excellency; the Officer Comma nding, the 22nd Bo. Infantry Regiment.

At 4 p.m. when his Excellency came down, the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Dhunjishah, addressed his Excellency in the following terms:—May it please your Excellency,—It is a matter of great pride and satisfaction to us that in accepting our invitation to distribute the prizes to the best shot of the Thana District Police, your Excellency has not only honoured the members of that force, but the whole n ative community of the Bombay Presidency, as every mem ber of the Thana Police from the Superintendent down wards belongs to that community; and we fully appreciate your Excellency's laudable efforts to give such encouragement by your presence. It is, I believe, the first occasion, on which the distinguished head of the administration has deigned to perform such a minor function, and we beg to make a public acknowledgment of our gratitude of so kind a condescension. It would interest your Excellency to know that the Thana Police occupied a very low rank in shooting up to 1885; but they gradually improved and have attained a very high rank now. One-third of its armed police are efficient marksmen, and two members of the corps are lucky in winning the 1st and 6th Presidency prizes, and luckier still in receiving them at your Excellency's hands to-day. The men of the Thana Police, who were instrumental in assisting the Burma Police, in the pacification of that country are to receive their well-earned clasps at your Excellency's hands. All these men, who receive their clasps and the prizes at your Excellency's hands to-day, would, no doubt, convey the recollection of the same to many future years, and to many distant homes, which will certainly act as an incentive to other members of the force to attain that skill in the use of the fire-arms which is so necessary to make them perfect in their profession. With these few and respectful remarks, I would ask your Excellency to distribute the prizes and the clasps."

The prizes were then distributed by Lord Harris. The municipal deputation of Messrs. G. J. Bhatkhande, M. A. Ovlekar, Naorojee Jamsetjee, Daji Govind Gupte, and others was next received. The address of welcome was read by Mr. Bhatkhande and presented to his Excellency, and the deputation withdrew.

The inhabitants of Thana were most enthusiastic and had assembled in great numbers, on the roads by which his Excellency passed. They also lit up their houses in magnificent style and in short did everything in their power as to show their loyalty.

RECEPTION AT "DAVAR HALL."

His Highness the Maharajah of Benares, who has been sojourning in Bombay for some days past, held a very enjoyable reception yesterday at his temporary residence, "Davar Hall," Breach Candy. The Maharajah, who is evidently a smart and intelligent looking young gentleman, was desirous of making the acquaintance of prominent citizens of the presidency town, and a reception was decided upon for the purpose ere his Highness's departure for Baroda. "Davar Hall" had been tastefully illuminated and decorated for the occasion, and the gardens grounds looked pleasant in the subdued light of multi-coloured lanterns and Chinese paper-lamps. The visitors were escorted from the entrance along a carpetted passage to the reception-hall upstairs, one of the largest in Bombay, notable for its bright marble floor, where sat the Maharajah, simply but elegantly dressed—his officers courteously welcoming the guests and introducing them to his Highness. A company of nautch-girls sang and danced for the amusement of the visitors, among whom were a number of Parsee ladies of the Jussawalla and other families. His Highness mixed freely among the guests, and seemed pleased with the new acquaintanceship he made here. Apparently anxious to acquire knowledge, he had many questions to put and talked freely. The reception lasted from 6-30 to 8-30 p.m., and the time spent agreeably. The arrangements in connection with the entertainment had been entrusted to Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, and were so skilfully made that they afforded general satisfaction to the guests. Mr. Burjorjee Bomonjee Jussawalla was assiduous in introducing Parsee guests to the Maharajah. About 7 p.m. an adjournment was made to the refreshment buffets, which were temptingly furnished in an adjoining room. Among the earliest guests were his Highness the Nawab of Rampore, and his two brothers, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Rissaldar Sayaidulla Khan, General Succaram Martund *alias* Bapoo Saheb, Mr. and Miss Gostling, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Dr. Waters, Mrs. Merewether, Messrs. R. M. Patel and M. H. Hakim, judges of the Small Causes Court, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Vandravundas Poorushotumdas, Muljee B. Barbhaya, B. Balkrishna Pitale, Fuzalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Najmudin Tyabjee, Khan Bahadoor M. O. Murzban, C.I.E. Khan Bahadur Dhunjeesha H. Karaka, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Sing, Dr. A. P. Cama. Dr. N. N. Katrak, Messrs. Gordhundas Khatao Makanjee, Panalal Poorunchand, Fakirchand Premchand, Ranchurdas Vandravandas, Nusserwanjee Bomonjee Jussawalla, Khunderao Morojee, Bomonjee Hormusjee Jussawalla Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, K. K. Acharia, Rahimtulla Khairaj, Shapur Bhedwar, Shripad Khunderao, S. G. Ajinkye, Hajibhoy Visram, Hajibhoy Mahomed Ismail, Abdoola Dawood, Rahamoobhoy Allana, Goolam Hoosein Allana, and many others who arrived later on. The entertainment closed with the distribution of flowers, &c.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

BILLIARDS.

There is no more delicate, refined, fascinating, and scientific game than billiards. Even John Ruskin and Herbert Spencer have deigned to speak of billiards. Indeed, Herbert Spencer once said that he liked to see a young man play a good game of billiards, for it was an accomplishment to be proud of, although he objected to his playing too good a game, because that was evidence that he had spent too much time upon it. While billiards is one of the very best of indoor games, it is equally true that the pastime never occupied a more exalted position than it does to-day. Moreover, there never have been such wonderful professional players as there are now. Doubtless great improvements have been effected in the construction of tables and in the manufacture of balls and cues, but after making every possible allowance for these matters, I am firmly convinced that we have now living the best billiard players the world has ever seen. And the best of them all, the undoubted champion, is Mr. John Roberts—another proof of the doctrine of heredity in sporting skill which I have so often enunciated in this letter.

THE PROGRESS OF JOHN ROBERTS.

Care and practice have done much for John Roberts. If I were asked to give an opinion as to the secret of the success of Roberts I should without hesitation answer:—" An abstenious life and constant practice." Just let us for a moment see how he has progressed in one branch of the game which he has made his special study. Everyone knows that John Roberts has been the great advocate and exponent of the spot-barred game as the most interesting form of billiards for the ordinary spectator. It is so for the simple reason that it provides variety—the spice of life. No doubt it is marvellous to see a man make his thousands on the spot in one break, but it is much more exciting and charming to watch a good all-round break with the three balls constantly changing positions. It is in this spot-barred game, demanding such all-round excellence, and such finesse, that John Roberts has excelled all rivals. Even he himself has made wonderful advances. Thus in 1885 the best spot-barred break on record was 451 by Roberts against North. In October, 1886, Roberts playing against Mitchell, raised the figures to 534, and next month when meeting the same player Roberts compiled 604. This stood for close on three years as the highest spot-barred break, but in March, 1889, when meeting poor William Cook, Roberts put together no less than 690 without leaving the table. Would you believe that since then he has more than doubled this huge effort? In March, 1893, he rattled up 737 against Peall. This year he scored 867 at one attempt against the Australian champion in London, and early in May last, at Manchester, he smashed all previous "bests" by a marvellous 1392. Messrs. Burroughes and Watts had long promised a cheque of £100 to the first player who scored 100 at the spot-barred game on a table constructed by them. Looking at the thousand and one chances of breaking down it seemed very doubtful whether such a feat would ever be accomplished. If it was to be done one felt instinctively that Roberts was the man who would accomplish it, and he was.

THE GREATEST SPOT-BARRED BREAK.

But I want to tell you some more about this break of 1392. John Roberts is back from the Cape, where he has been playing. The billiard seasonhas again commenced, and during the long cold winter evenings we shall be gathering round the green baize board which is so cheering and consoling after a hard day in the warehouse or the shop. Hence the appropriateness of a little chat on billiards. Well, I watched the making of this 1392. and I want to tell you some of my impressions. It was in a game of 24,000 up spot-barred, Diggle, a young Manchester professional, who plays very daintily and cleverly, receiving 9,000 points. For 1hr. 21½mins. Diggle was a mere spectator, nursing his cue. A break is not compiled by making a series of brilliant strokes, but by a sequence of shots—"as easy as shelling green peas." Most of the shots which Roberts made could be got with certainty by any little marker in buttons who could just see over the table. But therein lies the deception. John Roberts leaves these simple shots for himself time after time. That is how he makes his breaks. When he strikes you hear the delicate click of the ivories and they silently roll into position for the next shot, apparently as a matter of course. If the balls had been animate beings and had been told to stop at certain well-defined places, they could not have obeyed orders more intelligently and exactly. It is in this that Roberts's mastery lies. He plays with such accurate strength, with such a nicety of touch that he gets "position" more frequently than any other man. He refuses to make difficulties; he avoids them. So slowly, so softly, does his ball roll that in your excitement you wonder whether it will strike the other two. But it does, and keeping the two object balls in front of him Roberts nurses them tenderly down the cushion on ope side of the table, and at last, when you think that he is in a quandary and the balls are bound to be scattered, with a masterful coup he sends the balls down and round the table, and they come together once more so nicely and so close to where he is standing, that you verily believe he is a magician. This elicits a burst of applause. and some enthusiast who takes half an hour for 50 up, cannot suppress a little laugh. It is the laughof envy and admiration as under his breath he earnestly mutters "By Jove." The suppressed excitement in the audience is wonderful. While this break of 1,392 was being made you could hear a pin drop, save when a magnificent stroke compelled the aged and the fledglings of both sexes to beat their kidded palms, and shout "Bravo" Oh, it was a grand sight. John Roberts seemed to say the balls may come and the balls may go, but I go on for ever. And he did it all with such a calm, imperturbable face. There was never a flutter of excitement or a passing sign of exultation. On the contrary. he seemed as if he had such a reserve of power, that he could do much more wonderful things than these. It is this consummate ease of his which makes the game look simple. But among ordinary folk it is only the amateur who has found out what he cannot do who can justly appreciate the value of such play as John Roberts shows. The really great man in most walks of life attains this consummate ease. Nothing in execution, I suppose ever seemed difficult to Paganini. And do we not read that after amateurs had heard Paganini play they either went home and broke their violins, or locked their instruments up, never to touch them again. To see Roberts make this break of 1,392 might well have had the same effect on any honest enthusiastic, striving amateur. I could quite excuse a fellow going to his club taking his cue out of its case, smashing it, and saying, "Never more shall I play after seeing John Roberts. At billiards I'm like a baby learning to talk, whereas I thought I was an accomplished speaker." These are some of the thoughts and ideas that surged through my mind, as with wrapt attention I watched this huge break.

THE CHAMPION'S CAREER.

John Roberts., I have reason to know, was particularly pleased at the performance of such a feat in his native city, for he was born at Ardwick on August 15, 1847, being the son of Mr. John Roberts himself a great player. In his day, Roberts, sen was considered so much the superior of all other players that nobody could be persuadad to accept from him 300 out of 1,000 in a match for money, and his breaks of 200, all-in, were considered quite phenomenal. Indeed, when John Robert's father was, at his best, a break of 100 was uncommon, and Hughes Dufton, Bowles, and Tably, who ranked next to him played matches without once reaching these figures in a single effort. In 1860, John Roberts and his son, then a lad of 13, went to London, and the elder leased Savile House, Leicester Square, on the site of which now stands the Empire Theatre. The premises were fitted out as a billiard saloon, and all the principal matches of the day, including those of the rival universities, were played there. Master John soon showed that he was following his father, for at 13 he won a handicap at St James's Hall, in which sixteen of the leading players of the day competed. The first match for money in which Roberts took part was against Wm. Cook. It was 1,000 up for £200, and Roberts won by 92. In 1870 Roberts, jun, challenged Cook for the championship, and was doubtless moved to do this because Cook had just defeated his father for that honour. The meeting was arranged for April 14, and Roberts gained an easy victory by 478 points. It was not destined that he should enjoy the distinction long, for Joe Bennett beat him, and Cook avenged himself. The championship was held in turn by Cook, Roberts and Bennett until 1885, when Roberts defeated Cook by 92 and Bennett by 1640. Since that date June. 1885 Roberts has remained the unchallenged and undisputed champion of English players. No one has the courage to tackle him under the championship conditions, although Peall is doubtless quite willing to play him at the all-in game which is, after all is said and done, billiards. The American, Ives, gained a sensational victory over Roberts in a contest with peculiar conditions. but still at the all-rounnd English game and particularly with the monotonous spot stroke barred, no one has ever approached the high level of the present champion.

FRAGMENTARY FACTS CONCERNING THE CHAMPION.

For six months a year at least Roberts plays 2,000 points a day. To this constant practice, to the fact that he does not smoke, and that he limits himself in two "whiskies" daily, he attributes his marvellous power. In playing a match he says that he always looks—not one—but three or four shots ahead, just the same as a chess player does with his moves. John Roberts, if not rich, is in very happy and prosperous circumstances. He has always taken care of his money, and that is where most billiard players have failed. He has known what it is to take £1,000 entrance money in five nights, and precious few cueists can say this. The champion has visited India about a dozen times, has been to the Cape thrice, to New Zealand twice, to Australia three times, and to America once, besides numerous Continental trips, so that he may honestly be described as a travelling and a well informed man. His house in Gloucester-rd., Regent's Park, London, is full of trophies given to him and collected in various parts of the world. He is the director and largest shareholder in John Roberts and Co., billiard table manufacturers, of Calcutta, and is probably known to as many Rajahs and Indian potentates and Princes as any Englishman not in the Oriental diplomatic service, while he is well known to our own Prince of Wales, who is said to have received many a wrinkle from the champion. He is the proprietor of a successful hotel at Durban, in South Africa, and has quite a penchant for descending silver, diamond, and other mines. His hobby, however, is the collection of engravings and etchings, in which he has a refined and cultivated taste. He is a firm believer in Diggle as the player of the future.

THE RISE OF PEALL THE "ALL-IN" CHAMPION.

The only man who has any pretensions to be considered the equal of John Roberts at billiards, pure and simple, without restriction, is W. J. Peall. This little man, he stands 5ft. ½in. to Roberts's 5ft. 11in., has done some wonderful things in his time. He contends that the English game of billiards includes the spot-stroke and that no championship can be valid that is not played on an ordinary table and does not include that very paying stroke. In his line, that is to say, as a spot stroke player, Peall has no equal. He was born in London on the last day of 1854, and began to play when but 13. That he had a natural aptitude for the game is evident from the fact that after 18 months' practice be made 74 consecutive screw backs. There was a table at his father's hotel, and also a very able marker. When Master Peall was at school the marker used to write him letters "full of billiards." When he was not at school young Peall practiced for an hour and a half every day and then developed his passion for "potting the red." Indeed, he was always "fiddling about the spot." After passing his 18th birthday Peall gave up playing for four years, but on returning to his youthful love he found himself in form very speedily. After a few months' practice Peall became so expert and so accurate that he could find no amateurs who would meet him. He therefore played in a match at the Aquarium for £100 agreeing that if he won he would transfer the prize to the next man. The authorities deemed that by playing with professionals he had forfeited his amateur status. Peall considered whether he should give up billiards or become a professional cueist, and he resolved, after deep cogitation, in favour of the latter course. And he has never regretted his choice. His first appearance as a professional was made at the Plough Inn, Lewisham, when he played George Collins, an exhibition game, and received a fee of three guineas for doing so.

PEALL'S MARVELLOUS FEATS.

Peall has done many notable things. He has made one break of over 3,000, several of about 2,000, a spot-barred of 571, and has scored 1,000 in 44 minutes in 1884—this being the quickest game on record. In November, 1886, Peall played G. Collins 15,000 up at the Aquarium, and on the 4th and 5th of that month scored 2,413 in one break. In doing this he made 334 and 449 spot-strokes in succession. A machine could hardly be more precise, and yet he broke down at a comparatively easy hazard. When this break was over the spectators simply yelled themselves hoarse, and Sir Robert Peel, an interested spectator, unable to contain himself, sprang towards the smiling little man and wrung his hands with rapture and good fellowship. Mr. Wright, of Wright and Co., the table manufacturers, presented him with a £50 note. Great a feat as this was, Peall surpassed it on November 5 and 6. 1890. C. Dawson, of Huddersfield, a really splendid young player, who quitted the business of heald and reed making to become a billiardist, had just defeated Peall at the spot-barred game after a most exciting match. Peall had not been defeated for nearly two years. Thereupon he played Dawson an all-in game at the Aquarium, the points being 15,000 up Dawson to receive one-third of that number as his start. Peall smote his opponent hip and thigh, making no less than 3,304 in a single break. His runs on the spot included 93, 150, 123, 172, 120, and 400 successful winning hazards. For this he was presented with another £50 and a valuable stop-watch. Dawson never made a stroke for a day and a half. This is the kind of man Peall is.

MAINLY ABOUT PEALL.

Like Roberts, Peall never smokes, but what is more he never drinks, although he is a publican, for he is the proprietor of the White Horse at Brixton, London. His hand is always steady, his eye bright and clear, his nerves firm, and his temper agreeable. He is associated with Thurston and Co., the makers of the billiard tables for the Royal family, just as John Roberts is always connected with Burroughs and Watts. They do say, and no doubt it is true, that these firms pay these gentlemen retainers to play on their tables. And if they do I see no harm in it. Even musical publishers and composers know what it is to pay great vocalists to sing songs which they wish to force on the public. Peall never trains, although he cycles a great deal. He used the old-fashioned ordinary until this year, when he descended to a safety. While John Roberts always uses a cue of 15 ounces, Peall sticks to one half an ounce lighter. It is an interesting fact that Peall now uses the same cue as that with which he played in his first match with Collins at Lewisham. Mr. Peall has a little daugher, Miss Mabel, who is not yet 11, and can barely reach the table, but she can make breaks of 25 and 30. Peall hopes to see her earn a handsome income as a lady teacher of billiards.

A QUESTION OF DISTINCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will any of your readers kindly state whether, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council can correctly affix, an inscription such as the following on a public fountain erected through the Municipality at his own expense.

"Presented by the Honourable Mr. So-and-So C. I. E."

A case of this kind has recently occurred in Ahmedabad, and the fountain has been erected with the above inscription prominently written upon it, and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay is to open the little fountain, on the 9th instant, when he visits Ahmedabad.

As the title "Honourable" is only a temporary one, and lasts only so long as one continues to be on the Legislative Council would it not look like quackery to have one's name inscribed as "Honourable" on a fountain which is expected to last for ever?

If the word "Honourable" cannot correctly be used on a fountain erected at the expense of a native member of the Legislative Council to commemorate his own name it would be well if the Ahmedabad People could know of it in time so that early steps could be taken to correct the inscription.—Yours, &c.,

PROPRIETY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon, when Mr. A. M. Dhuramsi presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhoy Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Cowasji Pestonji, T. W. Cuffe, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Bamanji Master, Eknath R. Khote, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Govardhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, Hormusji Cursetji Curiawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Mirza Husein Khan, Muljі Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Shivaji Dharmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. R. H. Vincent, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

SALE OF FISH AND VEGETABLES ON THE CHAOPATI FORESHORE.

The first business was the consideration of memorandum to the Secretary, dated 13th September, 1894, from the acting Commissioner, forwarding reports from the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, on the question of the sale of fish and vegetables on the Chaopati foreshore and the provision of a market between Chaopati and Gamdevi.

The Hon Mr. Javerilal moved that in the opinion of the Corporation the sale of fish and vegetables or other articles of food on the Chaopati foreshore was a nuisance which ought to be removed, and that it was desirable that the Municipal Commissioner should take the necessary steps to prevent the sale of any articles of food on the foreshore except fresh fish sold in accordance with Section 420 of the Act, that the Corporation were of opinion that a small market be built on some convenient site between Chaopati and Gamdevi, and that the Standing Committee be requested to consider the question making financial provision for such market in the next budget.

Mr. R. H. Vincent seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas and Mr. Soondernath Dinanath Khote.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, while in favour of removing the nuisance from the foreshore, was not convinced that there was any necessity for erecting a market there. According to the report of the Assistant Health Officer the fish and other articles sold on the foreshore on a particular day was worth only one rupee. This showed that there was not a large sale effected, and there was therefore no necessity for going to the expense proposed which would be about Rs. 15,000. He, therefore, moved an amendment to the effect that the portion of the original proposition which related to the construction of a market be deleted.

Dr. Furdunji Nusserwanji Bisni seconded the amendment.

Mr. Vincent pointed out that he had often visited the foreshore with a view to ascertain the extent of the nuisance, and he might say that he found that the dry fish and other articles sold there smelled horribly bad. With regard to the report of the Municipal officer he said that the officer must have been there when it was a heavy sea and no fish to be sold, or there must be some other reason why the commodity on sale was so small on that particular day. He could say from his own personal knowledge that fish worth about thirty to forty rupees was sold on the foreshore from day to day. He had seen individual purchases for about two or three rupees. Sometimes nearly two hundred people were to be found on the shore purchasing fish and other articles.

Mr. K. N. Wadia would not assume that the selling of fish was a nuisance. It would be a difficult thing to prove in a court of law that it was so. If driven away from the place the fisherm

authority. Dr. Chowksey ought to be thanked for his humane conduct in treating the case sent to him.

The amendment being lost the original motion was carried.

PUBLIC PLAY-GROUNDS FOR CHILDREN.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. W. R. Hamilton proposed that a committee be appointed to consider the advisibility of providing play-grounds for children in the native town.

Mr. D. E. Wacha in speaking against the motion remarked that it was an impracticable one in as much as there was no vacant land in the city, and it would require a large sum of money to carry out the project.

On a division the motion was lost.

The Corporation after transacting some other business adjourned.

NOTES FROM BHUSAWAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A CONCERT with farce and tableaux took place on Monday week, at the G. I. P. Railway Institute. The room was filled with an appreciative audience, indeed many were unable to find seats, and had to remain standing on the verandah, as the performers all occupied the front seats. The programme, a lengthy one, began at nine o'clock, and it was some time after midnight when the curtain finally fell. The first item was a valse, played by Mrs. Ferguson. Then followed "The Message," by Mr. Brett, who sang in his usual good style. A comic song by Sergeant Wells followed, and was loudly encored. The banjo quartette by Messrs. Redmond Bros., Picken, and Pogson was cleverly executed and re-demanded. A comic duet by Mr. and Mrs Ferguson "Very Suspicious" created much amusement, and was admirably adapted for the singers who performed it well. Then followed the tableaux "You Dirty Boy" of Pear's Soap Advertisement, personated by Mrs. Hand and Mr. Mullins, but as the lights appeared to go wrong it was not very clear. Mr. Trewly then sang "The Postillion," and Mr. Ferguson's comic song in character was much appreciated, and loudly encored. Next came a funny little tableaux from "Nicholas Nickleby," Mr. Squeers administering castigation to his scholars, well personated by Mr. Pogson, and Masters Brett, Calvert, Grady, etc. Miss Mary Grady then sang "Sweethearts and Wives' with banjo accompaniment. This was greatly appreciated by the back seats and loudly encored. Mr Marsh, who has a lovely tenor voice, sang "Lately, in excellent style, and met with a vociferous encore This was the best rendered song of the evening. After a short interval Messrs. Redmond, Pogson, Sullivan, Mullins, Hartly, etc., opened the second part with a "Plantation Scene," the scenery was painted by Mr. Lilly, and the plants, foliage, etc., arranged by Mr. Hartly. The little sketch was very pretty, and pronounced one of the nicest events of the evening. Mr. Picken, jun., then gave a comic song in good form; and Mrs. Pendlebury sang a ditty, named "At the Fountain." The tableaux "The Three Virtues. Faith, Hope, and Charity," followed by Messrs. Grady and Calvert, was well personated. Messrs. Picken Bros. again delighted the audience with a banjo duet "Home, Sweet Home," which was encored. Mrs. Taylor then sang "Golden Love" very sweetly, and was well received, and Messrs. Pogson, Redmond, Bros. Picken in their quartette "Excelsior March" left nothing to be desired. Mr. Mullin's comic song "No Character" was quite one of the features of the evening, his disguise being so good, and he was loudly encored. Sergeant Wells then closed the musical part of the evening with another comic song, accompanied by Mrs. Brett. After an interval of five minutes the curtain rose, on a farce "Joffins' Latchkey," Dr. Cook impersonated Mr. Joffins capitally and the characters of Elizabeth and Mrs. Sloggs were acted by Mesdames Ferguson and Pendlebury, both doing their best in the parts allotted them. Mr. Ferguson as Mr. Sloggs was excellent. Many thanks are due to Messrs. Ferguson, Pogson, and Hartly who originated the entertainment, and to those ladies who acted as pianistes and arranged the stage. The receipts were good and, after payment of expenses, go towards the gymkhana.

NUISANCES AT BANDORA.

We give below the full text of a letter addressed by a large number of landed proprietors and other respectable residents of Bandora to the President of the Bandora Municipality, calling his attention to a serious nuisance that exists on the sea-shore created by the fishermen of the village throwing their fish for the purpose of drying. It is in course of time decomposed and disseminates its nauseous effluvia on the villages around. The petitioners seem to have made out a good case, and it is to be hoped the authorities will see their way to abate the nuisance therein complained of:—

To the President of the Bandora Municipality, Bandora.

Sir,—We the undersigned landed proprietors and residents of Bandora, beg most respectfully to once more draw your earnest attention to the prevention, by every lawful means, of the disgusting fishy smell which has so repeatedly been made the subject of complaint to the Bandora Municipality particularly at this time of the year.

It is with considerable apprehension that we look to the evolution of the present season when, as is well known, owing to the unusually heavy draught of fish, peculiar thereto, the fishermen are in the habit of throwing the unsaleable portion of it over the rocks opposite Chimbai and Kantwady, where being soon decomposed by the action of the sun, a continuous stench is kept up which, with the fly-plague which it generates, makes existence really miserable during the six weeks or more that it generally lasts.

Bandora, owing to its geographical position and bracing sea-breeze, has of recent years become a favorite health resort, and, but for its piscatorial drawback fully deserves the appellation of the Brighton of Bombay. A large number of bungalows and houses have sprung up, while others are in course of erection, to meet the increasing demands of the immigrants from the over-crowded capital seeking the fresh atmosphere of this peninsular portion of Salsette; and it is therefore the more necessary both in the interests of sanitation as well as in these of the Municipality itself to adopt all possible precautionary measures to *prevent* the creation of the nuisance and the consequent accumulation of the putrid organic matter above alluded to.

The annoyance in question is felt more or less all over the western sea-face of Bandora not excepting Bandora Point and even Pali Hill, but no where more severely than at Chimbai and Kantwady, which owing to the periodical recurrence of the decomposition of fish to the windward with its encomitant pest of flies, have failed to attract that full complement of visitors to which they are entitled by their admirable situation.

The fishermen of these villages who are mainly responsible for the reprehensible insanitary practice, no doubt, rely upon what they regard as their prescriptive rights. We do not mean to call these into question so far as they are consistent with their legitimate pursuits, including even the not unobjectionable one of the drying of fish which is done on a site too close and is out of keeping with the present improved surroundings of the locality, but we submit that no amount of prescriptive rights can be legally relied upon for creating a nuisance specially, of the nature and extent of the one under complaint, which is positively trying to the strongest constitution, to say nothing of the other disadvantages resulting therefrom.

Among the precautionary measures that might be adopted we would most respectfully suggest

1. That the unwarrantable throwing of fish over the rocks be positively forbidden under penalty of prosecution.

2. That the drying site be shifted to a spot a little further north where the population is sparse and the operation will prove less objectionable.

3. That the storage of kooto (dry shrimps) in private dwellings be prohibited, it being a real vexation to the neighbourhood until disposed of which may not be for months.

4. That a at some distance from the congested portion of the villages be allotted as a common depot for the storage and sale of the manure as is done in Bombay with regard to articles which are dangerous or offensive.

While it is mainly on sanitary grounds that we have endeavoured to base our complaint we feel confident that any improvement on the lines suggested or rather the prevention of the much dreaded fish stench and fly-plagued will, besides proving a bond to the present landed proprietors and residents, in all probability induce more capitalists to invest in building operations especially in this salubrious but much abused western sea-side of Bandora, and thus redound to the substantial benefit of the Municipality.

In conclusion we beg to say that as the season is fairly on, your prompt action which is hereby repectfully solicited in effectively dealing with the nuisance complained of will be considered a great and opportune favour by.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is under contemplation by the manager of the East Coast Railway to apply to the Government of India for sanction to move the transhipping arrangements from Bezwada to Tadapalle as soon as possible, on the grounds that the accommodation at Bezwada for dealing with the through traffic between the Southern Mahratta Railway and the East Coast Railway is inadequate.

MR. D. A. MACMILLAN, Superintendent of Police, deserves great credit for the manner in which he has dealt with leaders of the Keonjhur rising, thinks the *Englishman*. As we have stated, Kalia Naik, one of the rebel leaders and uncle of the famous Gopal, has been captured. The old Chief states that his nephew Gopal will never be taken alive. But in any case the Keonjhur revolt is a thing of the past. It must be very gratifying to Mr. H. P. Wylly, the Government Agent at Keonjhur, on the eve of his departure to join his new appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Angul in Cuttack, to know that he lives Keonjhur in a state of peace. He has worked hard for a year past to achieve this result.

A LONG resolution reviewing the Jail Administration of 1893, states that the number of prisoners admitted to jail was 451,836, or 14,000 more than in the previous year, Bombay accounting for nearly 70,000 as against 52,000 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to Bombay, and not to the North-West Provinces. The Punjab and Assam also show an increase. Madras, however, showed a decrease of some 9,000. The number of convicts deported to the Andamans was 800 as compared with 726, only 59 escapes occurring as against 129 in the former year. The Government of India gladly observe the improvement in the health of the prison population, but Puri, Jessore, Bankura, Midnapur, and Mymensing show an excessive mortality in Bengal, and special investigation by the Bengal Government is urged. The Bombay returns showed a general decrease in the rate of mortality, falling from 36 to 25 per 1,000, Madras and Burma results being also satisfactory. The cash earnings of the prisoners were Rs. 12,51,000 in 1892, but it rose to Rs. 15,26,000 in 1893, Bengal and Burma showing the biggest advances in this direction. The cost of the maintenance of jails and prisoners was Rs. 57,00,000, or about 1¼ lakh less than in 1892.

A PRIVATE of the Railway Volunteers who was allowed to go from a mofussil station to Rangoon, on Sunday week, before leaving Letpadan, put a rifle and bag on the seat of the carriage, and while taking a cup of coffee, a thief took the rifle, etc., saying to the other occupants that his master was going to another carriage. Up to date the rifle has not been found.

THE autumn crops have been damaged by the recent rains in nearly every district of the Central Provinces, and the winter sowings also have been injured, the damage being estimated as high as six annas in Damoh. The numbers on relief works in Saugor and Damoh remain about the same, but those receiving gratuitous relief in Saugor city are only 200 as against 2,000 last week. The imports of grain have considerably decreased, and prices remain steady.

IN far-distant Bhamo, by the borders of China, the celebrated "kissing case" of Madras formed the absorbing topic of an after—dinner conversation. The local doctor said, "On seeing the lady objected and looked daggers, Smith should have turned round and kissed the syce, and then he could have pleaded later on that he had a touch of the sun!" "But!" virtuously objected another man, "that would have been untrue." The last speaker of course, comes from—Madras.

AFTER all, writes our Allahabad contemporary, our worst apprehensions of the military reorganisation scheme are realised, and the fourth Army Corps is to be called the "Bengal." With equal propriety and regard for fact it might have been called the Army Corps of Assam; and the name would not have bristled with objectionable associations. This maladroit title is not only a military mistake; it rises to the grandeur of a political blunder. Only let anyone consider all that is implied in a misnomer like this. In one corner of India there is a province rampant in disloyalty, aggressive in opposition, which commands because of its noisiness a great deal more attention than it deserves from the outside world, being in fact inhabited by a peculiar people who neither combine with the rest of the Indians nor are of any political consequence if left to themselves. Let it be added that the factitious importance which these people possess has already been incalculably swollen by our official nomenclature which has persisted in including under their name provinces like Orissa and Behar, and fourthermore by the chance that the Army which garrisons the Punjab and Upper India has gone on being called from the place of its first origin. It is true that it does not need a very long knowledge of India to discover that the Bengal Army does not dwell in Bengal, consists of almost every race in India but Bengalis, and is not administered by the Bengal Government. But the great mass of the British nation have not this elementary knowledge, and why should we go out of our way to confuse them with false impressions? Why when our policy should be to mark off the disaffected Bengali before the rest of the world in his isolation and insignificance—should we deliberately obscure the outline again by the gratuitous re-introduction of a most misleading word. No wise man will underrate the influence of names, especially in the peculiar circumstances of the Government of India, in which its doings depend for ultimate ratification on the judgments or rather on the impressions of an ill-informed democracy; and it is certain that had the late Viceroy or his predecessor had to dispose of the question, their political tact and discernment would have rejected so preposterous a mistake. Equally sure it is that it would never have come into existence had Lord Roberts or any orther officer of long Indian experience been at the helm. Remembering all the jealousy and strong feeling that used to exist in the days of the Bengal Army proper between the different Presidencies and the time it has taken to live that feeling down, it could not suggest itself to such a man to encourage the continuance of that spirit by bringing the word Bengal forward again just when there was a chance of getting rid of it for good. It may be said that after all this it is only a matter of names: but what excuse is there for the blunder? Why call a command "Bengal" because its centre is to be at Mussoorie or Ranikhet? On the other hand, we may concede that it is very rarely that a title is open to such a combination of serious objections, and the Military Department may be congratulated on having seized a rare opportunity of showing the public how badly it is possible to fall on the smoothest turf.

THE letters of Marshal Bosquet to his mother are about to be published. A good many are written from Algeria. Most of them, a Paris Correspondent says, are interesting. The Marshal chatted pleasantly in writing. This is how he speaks of a raid that he was ordered to make on an Arab encampment. "Our raid succeeded beyond our hopes. We took a lot of prisoners and cattle. Among the women and children was a small girl of five or six years. She was brought to my tent. The paternal instinct was at once aroused in me by this child—a pretty creature with eyes that reminded me of our dear lost Anna. When she was brought to me she at once kissed me, accepted figs and raisins, opened the newspapers and made veils for herself with them She turned everything topsy-turvy to satisfy her curiosity, laughed at everything, and wondered at everything. She was pulling my ears when her father came to claim her. I gave her back, though I should have liked to keep her and to send her on to you to be brought up. I was so sorry to have to obey the law of war in making him give me military information in exchange for the release of the child, and in keeping them both as hostages until we could ascertain whether he had told us the truth. What a cruel dilemma the unfortunate father was in! I winced as much as he did. He has twice risked his life to recover his daughter, and will risk it again in taking her away. His people know on what condition she will be taken back and will probably stab him."

OPENING OF A NEW PARSEE GYMKHANA IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

*POONA, Nov. 3.

THE new Parsee Gymkhana which was opened on the *Maidan* this afternoon by H. E. the Governor, who was accompanied by Colonel Harris, there were also present his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Blandell, and all the principal officials and ladies and gentlemen in Poona. The building which is a very substantial one, was erected by the Poona Parsee Gymkhana from subscriptions and a handsome donation by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. A large shamiana was erected in front of the buildings, and was filled with ladies and gentlemen by the time his Excellency arrived, at 4-35 p. m.

In the report read by Mr. Daruwala, the honorary secretary, it was set forth that the new building had been erected at a cost of Rs. 9,000, of which Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., had very generously contributed Rs. 7,000, and Sir Dinshaw's son, Mr. Framjee Petit, had promised to supply the necessary furniture at a cost of over Rs. 500. The thanks of the committee of the gymkhana were conveyed, in the report, to his Excellency the Governor, for his subscription of Rs. 50 and for his kindly advice; to H. E. the Chmmander-in-Chief, to General Blundell, and to the Cantonment Committee, for the grant of land, &c.; to Khan Bahadur M. C. Dotuwala and Mr. Rustomjee Jivajee, for looking after the building while under construction; to Khan Bahadur N. D. Khandalawalla and Mr. M. H. Dastur for their advice and co-operation throughout; and to Sir Diushaw and his son for their very liberal contributions, without which the new gymkhana could not have been built. It was also stated that there were at present ninety members belonging to the gymkhana.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit next requested his Excellency to open the gymkhana, and in doing so, said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank your Excellency most sincerely for your kindly consenting to perform the ceremony of opening "The Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Poona Parsee Gymkhana." This institute, which is the first of its kind amougst the Parsees of Poona, will, I hope, continue long, and be useful, as it promises to be, amongst the people. Physical training has received, I need not say, as it is well patent to all, a new life in the Western Presidency of India ever since your landing on these shores, as your Excellency has always taken such a keen interest in its promotion, knowing well the principle that the improvement of the body must go hand in hand with that of the mind, and to make the mind strong the body, first, must be made strong. With your Excellency's permission I will say a few words regarding this building. In October, 1893, the managing committee of this institute, which was then called "The Poona Parsee Gymkhana," applied to me, stating that the temporary shed, which then existed, was quite insufficient for their requirements, owing to the increasing number of the members, that it was desirable to erect a good substanial building, which was estimated to cost about Rs. 5,000; that they were able to collect only Rs. 1,500 by public subscription, and requested me to give a donation for the balance, Rs. 3,500, which sum I agreed to give. The commitee again, in February, 1894, waited upon me, and subsequently wrote me a letter, stating that the plans were ready, and as the area of the building would be increased than was at first contemplated, the cost also was estimated to increase to about Rs. 7,000 and requested me that my donation be increased to Rs. 5,000. This request I agreed to. This donation, I may mention has been subsequently further increased, at the request of the committee, to Rs. 7,000, as the estimates were again found to be wrong, having not made provisions for the outhouses and railings. Again thanking your Excellency most cordially for your kindly consenting to perform this cremony, I now beg to request that you will be pleased to declare open this institute.

His Excellency proceeded to the building which he opened with a silver key presented by the donor. On returning to the dais his Excellency said: Your Excellency, Sir Dinshaw, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have so often since I have been in this Presidency expressed my views on the advantages of athletics that I fear I have nothing new to say on this occasion or indeed to say anything which need detain you very long. But however often I have spoken on this subject, I am not sure that it has not fallen to my lot still oftener to thank Sir Dinshaw for what he is doing for the public good, not only for his own community but for the various communities that inhabit this Presidency. There is no direction in which benevolence and charity can help his fellow-citizens that Sir Dinshaw does not readily come forward and do all that lies in his power to forward it, and the gratitude that is felt for all he does and is doing is far from confined to his own community, but it is shared by all who reside in the Presidency of whatever nationality they may belong to; and in conveying to him the thanks of those present, and of all those who may enjoy the benefits of this building, which I have just opened, and I would ask him to believe me when I say that he has the thanks of all communities in this Presidency. I have, as I have already said, so frequently discussed this subject of athletics that there is nothing very new that I can say to you now. There is, however, one expression in the address read by Sir Dinshaw which caught my attention. He said that athletics had taken a new impetus since I arrived in the Presidency. I am not quite so sure of that, because a start was made when the English came to India, and it was taken up by the Parsees, and that an impetus of a love for athletics in the Presidency was given by the Parsee community was here when I came, and I only encouraged the leaders of the community by showing that people in high places could enjoy athletic sports without lowering themselves in the estimation of others. If I have encouraged Sir Dinshaw and others to see that it is a good thing for the young to have opportunities for athletic sports I am satisfied. They will find that it does no harm as long as they remember that there is a time for work as well as a time for play. There is another subject in connection with athletics in which I have a personal interest at this moment which has hardly been broached as yet, but which I hope to see in motion before I leave this Presidency. We have not done enough in India to supply the juvenile population with open-air spaces for recreation. In Bombay one part of the town is well supplied in this direction. In the fort the *maidans* are covered with young folks playing various games in fine wheather. But there are parts of Bombay which lie at a distance from the fort, which are not so well supplied with open air spaces. I do not know if they could be, but I hope the necessity for keeping open-air spaces will not be lost sight of by the Municipality. In Poona, through no fault of the present generation, all the available places at convenient spots in the centre of the town have been built over, and very little has been done for the native juvenile population of the city to provide them with recreation grounds, but I hope before I leave this Presidency that something will have been done to establish public play-grounds and recreation grounds for the city of Poona, and I hope that the example shown here will be followed by the large Municipalities in other parts of the Presidency. The difficulty that you in Poona may find is not likely to be so great as in other large towns. One frequently finds open spaces in the centres, and in the outskirts of cities, and I hope that by degrees some of these will be set apart for the benefit of youth. This is a matter in which the Government ought to assist, and I hope that Municipalities will see that it is incumbent on them to do something in the matter. In the case of some towns it will not be a difficult matter for Government to help, for there is frequently waste ground in a town belonging to Government which might be granted free, or at a reduced price. There is good in the idea, and I sincerely hope that before long the idea will take form and shape in Poona; and if a commencement is made here there is so much in the idea that it will eventually spread to other large towns. I have nothing more to add but to congratulate the Parsee community on having in Poona the benefit of an excellent building, for which they have to thank Sir Dinshaw, and for which they are grateful, and I sincerely hope that it will have the effect of forming a nucleus in Poona, and cause them to set to work to rival the success of their friends in Bombay; and I hope not only that but that it will encourage the leaders of other communities to do something for their nationalities. And as there are Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan gymkhanas in Bombay, so I hope we shall see the same in Poona and other parts of the Presidency. Ladies and gentlemen, I have only to express the very great pleasure it has given me to perform this function today not only from a liking for athletic sports, but because it is always a pleasure to me to do anything which gives me the opportunity of thanking Sir Dinshaw for his numerous acts of generosity.

Mr. D. D. Khandallawala proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency for his kindness in coming to open the Gymkhana. Mr. Pavri, as an old cricketer, had great pleasure in seconding the proposition.

In acknowledging the vote of thanks his Excellency said: I am very grateful for all the kind things which Mr. Khandallawalla and Mr. Pavri have said about me. One of my regrets on leaving Poona is that I have never had the pleasure of playing a game of cricket with Mr. Pavri. He played in a game against my old friend Colonel Rhodes, who afterwards stood in awe of his prowess. It has been no trouble to me to have come through Poona, and I hope that I will hence entertain any feeling of inconvenience, or any feeling that it would not be a pleasure to visit Poona. I have spent five or six months in Poona every year since I have been here, and everyone has been very kind to me, and they have been very happy months on each occasion. I have, of course, been troubled by little inconveniences, but these of course occur in everyone's life. I am not going to make the mistake of saying to you I prefer Poona to any other part of the Presidency, for I am going to Bombay, and I do not know what I should then say to them. When I was in the Yeomanry we used to be sometimes at Dover, sometimes at Folkestone, sometimes at Margate, one Major assured the Dover people that the Yeomanry preferred Dover to all other places, and that as compared with Dover all other places were dull. He had to get out of this difficulty when we went to other places. I have taken warning, and I wont say to you that I prefer Poona to Bombay, but I will say that I have been extremely happy here, and I do think that Poona and Bombay are the two most beautiful places in India. I will have much pleasure in conveying Mr. Khandalawala's kind message to Lady Harris who has felt as deeply as any one could regret at being unable to be in Poona this season, and to say good-bye to her friends here.

(* Delayed in transmission.)

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. C. E. KANE.

AT the invitation of Mr. D. J. D'Monte and several other residents of Bandra, a public meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. C. E. Kane was held last evening, at the Bandra Municipal Office, with a view to devise measures to perpetuate his memory. About forty persons, including Europeans, Native Christians, Hindus, and some fishermen, were present. Mr. D. J. D'Monte, who was called to the chair, said a sad occurrence was the cause of their meeting together that day. One who was very highly esteemed in that flourishing station had been taken from them. His bright face they would see no more, but his memory would ever remain fragrant. Mr. Kane was one of the most popular of their residents. To all classes—rich and poor, great and small—he was the same kind friend. He was one of those Anglo-Indians who try to minimize the distinctions of race and creed. His kindness was inexhaustible and could not be forgotten. He would only remind those of the active part Mr. Kane took in procuring relief for the fishermen who were in distress in Bandra. Mr. Kane was for some years President of the Municipality, and the speaker could bear testimony to the consideration with which he always treated his colleagues. The Municipality was most fortunate in having as president a man of such splendid business capacity, and he laboured hard and well in its interest. It was no exaggeration to say that the credit of the enlargement of the Bandra Hill Road to the station, the Pallee Bandra Road, and the Beach Road rested mainly with Mr. Kane. His active interest in the welfare of the inhabitants of Bandra, his amiable disposition, his suavity of manner, had won for him the esteem of all. To know him was to love him. It was sad, indeed, to think one so useful should have been taken away when there seemed to be so many years of good work before him.

Mr. Anundrao proposed that this meeting desires to give expression to its high sense of the services rendered to the town of Bandra by the late Mr. Charles Edward Kane and to the feeling of respect and admiration in which he was held by all classes of the people. This meeting is further of opinion that it is desirable to raise a fit memorial to perpetuate his memory." He said that as to the worth of Mr. Kane, the whole press of India had borne testimony, but none had such opportunities of knowing fully his many virtues both of head and heart as the people of Bandra amongst whom he lived and whose interests and welfare he always exerted. He was kind, courteous, and accessible to all classes, whether great or small, and was a type of sympathetic and generous Briton.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. M. C. Pereira, and was unanimously carried out.

Dr. J. F. Pereira moved: "That the following gentlemen may be invited to form themselves into a committee, with power to add to those number, to collect subscription, with a view to carry out the object referred to in the preceding resolution in such a way as they may deem proper:—Mr. D. J. D'Monte (chairman), Dr. Oliveira, Messrs. Murray, Thacker, Anundrao, M. C. Pereira (treasurer), G. Gonsalves, Shamrao Vithal, J. R. Mody, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. Dossabhoy N. Daver, Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, Messrs. M. Fernandez, D. Fernandez, Vinayak Dadaji, P. J. D'Almeida, Tookaram Tatya, D. A. D'Silva, Rodger D'Silva, P. A. D'Abreo, Juganath Hurishchundra (secretary), and J. R. Mody."

Mr. Shivram Gungadher Mandlick seconded the proposition.

Mr. Symmon suggested, for the consideration of the committee, that nothing would be the more or likely suitable than to erect a fountain for the people and cattle, on a spot near St. Andrew's Church.

Mr. W. Bullock put forward as a suggestion that an embankment should be built in the channel for the facility of fishermen in Bandra.

The proposition was carried unanimously, after which the subscription list was circulated amongst those present, and about Rs. 700 were subscribed on the spot.

CAPTAIN MAHAN OF THE OLD WORLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read in Chapter XLIII. of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" a propos of a sea fight between the Goths and the Empire. They (*i.e.*, the Goths) affected to deprecate an element in which they were unskilled but their own experience confirmed the truth of the maxim, that the master of the sea will always acquire the dominion of the land." Can any of your more widely read readers inform me where this maxim quoted by Gibbon is to be first found? Who was the "Captain Mahan" of the old world.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 1. CURIOSITY.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RICE.

FIRST General Memorandum on the Rice crop in Bengal, Lower Burma, and Madras for the season 1894-95. The season was generally favourable for sowings in Bengal and Lower Burma, but in Madras the south-west monsoon was late in arrival and the rainfall was partial and insufficient in several districts. The area sown up to the end of September in Madras was consequently a little over 3½ millions of acres only, or a decrease of 3·3 per cent. on the corresponding figures of last year: the present figures are, however, still nearly 5 per cent. above the normal. In Bengal the area of winter rice is estimated at over 31 millions of acres, being a small increase over the area of 1893. In the fourteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma, the area sown is estimated at over 4¼ millions of acres, but is 1·6 per cent. under the area of the preceding year. This decrease was partly due to cattle-disease, and it is anticipated that later estimates will show an increase. The prospects are fairly good in Lower Burma, and are slightly better than last year in Bengal, where the outturn is expected to slightly exceed the average. In Madras the condition of the crop in the delta tracts and under river-fed tanks and channels is reported to be generally good, but more rain is required for the crop in other tracts.

A RANGOON correspondent telegraphs that reports on three schemes to connect Myingyan with the Burma State Railway have now been submitted. The survey for a branch line from Meiktila civil station to Myingyan was completed last year, and estimates were submitted showing a total cost, inclusive of rolling stock, of about 28 lakh of rupees, for a length of about 58 miles. Since this estimate was submitted tabular statements have been drawn up showing the comparative cost of the routes Meiktila-Myingyan. Samon-Myingyan and Thedaw-Myingyan, and the first of these is apparently the most expensive. Our correspondent says very justly that the construction-of any of these lines would give an impetus to cotton cultivation, which is now handicapped by the cost of carriage; but it is doubtful whether any claim of urgency can be made on behalf of Myingyan. The river affords a fairly satisfactory means of transport, and the proposal to establish a connection with the Burma State Railway is likely to remain in abeyance until the more pressing needs of other districts have been satisfied.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

A MOTH-CATCHING PLANT.

A CONTRIBUTOR to "Science Gossip" sends the following account of the New Zealand moth-catching plant:—The plant in question is "Araugia albens:" it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, or, at least, Southern Africa. It seems to have been first introduced accidentally to New Zealand, and about six ar seven years ago Major Lookwood, of Wanganui, sent down to me a few flowers containing imprisoned moths, suggesting that the plant might perhaps become very useful as a trap for that dreaded and rapidly-increasing pest, the Codlin moth ("Carpocapsa pomonella.") I suggested to several persons an experimental trial of the plant with this object, and it has been extensively grown, but the result has not been a success in that instance, as the Codlin moth refuses to frequent the plant. "Araugia," however, is an exceedingly free grower in at least our Northern Island where the climate is mild; it twines and climbs with great luxuriance, and produces immense numbers of white or pinkish flowers, which have a very agreeable scent. These flowers attract innumerable moths. I have seen a hedge of "Araugia" in Auckland covered by a perfect cloud of hundreds and thousands of moths in a summer evening, and in the morning there was not single flower which did not hold imprisoned one or two, or sometimes as many as four, different moths, of various sizes and genera. The action of "Araugia" is purely mechanical. The calyx of the flower is rather deep, and the nectary (not being a botanist I am, perhaps, not using the proper terms) is placed at the base of it. Attracted by the powerful scent and the prospect of honey, the moth dives down the calyx and protrudes the proboscis to reach the desired food. But before it can do so the proboscis is nipped between two strong hard, black pincers, which protect the nectary; and once nipped, there is not the least chance of escape; the moth is held as in a vice, by the extreme end of the proboscis, and dies miserably. The "rationale" of this process is obscure. The proboscis is so very slightly inserted between the pincers (only a very minute fraction of an inch) that it cannot apparently affect the generative organs of the plant, unless these may be the pincers themselves, whose actual contact may be necessary for reproduction. I have dissected a good many flowers, and find that even in their ordinary position the pincers are almost in contact; the separating interval is only apparent under a strong lens. It is therefore hard to understand why so violent and murderous a process as the destruction of a moth should be necessary to close this already minute gap, and indeed, as the proboscis is itself usually of some thickness, the pincers do not seem even then to closely adhere. But at all events the thing is done, and done thoroughly, and I dare say a plant of "Araugia" covering a space of ten yards in length, may frequently destroy as many hundreds of moths every night, and consequently prevent the ravages of fifty times as many larvæ. Whether the plant would grow as luxuriantly in your English climate is a point on which I can say nothing.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

AN extraordinary general meeting was held, on October 17, at the Cannon-street Hotel.

Mr. William Paterson (chairman) said the object of the meeting on that occasion was two-fold; in the first place to propose an interim dividend, and secondly, to pass a resolution appointing Mr. A. P. Cameron a member of the board of directors. The result of their operations for the half-year ended June 30 was such as to fully justify the payment of the usual dividend. In fact, he might inform them that they had had a satisfactory half-year, and that the bank's affairs generally were in a prosperous condition. They would naturally expect him to make some reference to the war at present being carried on between China and Japan, in both of which countries they had important interests. So far the effect on commerce had not been appreciable, but it could not be doubted that, if the war was continued much longer, it would have an adverse effect on the volume of trade, more especially on the imports of European manufactured goods and Indian opium and yarns. Apart from the natural loss of profit caused by diminished trade, they did not anticipate any trouble so far as the bank was concerned, bearing in mind that their Hankow agency was closed for the season, and that they had no branches farther north than Shanghai, which settlement, as well as the southern coast ports, were considered to be far removed from any possible movement of the scene of hostilities. It would interest them to know that the authorities had granted permission for the coining of a British dollar for circulation in the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong. The effect of the recent heavy fall in the price of silver on Mexican trade had been to lessen the export of Mexican dollars to such an extent as to threaten those Colonies with a currency famine. In conjunction, therefore, with the other banks, and with the cordial approval of the local Governments, supported by the Chambers of Commerce of Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements, this bank had urged upon the Colonial Office the danger of the Eastern trade being dependent upon an uncertain supply of the coinage of a foreign country. The Secretary of State at once appreciated the gravity of the situation, and represented the matter to Her Majesty's Treasury, with the result which he (the speaker) had indicated. The British dollar, which was to be coined at the Bombay Mint, would probably be circulating in the East in the early months of next year. He had seen a drawing of the die agreed upon, and the design reflected great credit upon the authorities at the Royal Mint. The only other matter remaining for him to touch upon was with regard to the bank's charter, which would expire at the end of the current year. They would be pleased to learn that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury had agreed to renew their charter for another period of ten years. He concluded by moving that an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, free of income tax, be now declared, payable on and after Oct. 24—The motion was seconded by Mr. Levita, and carried—The election of Mr. Cameron as a director was confirmed.

INDIAN MIEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

UNDER the above heading, the Lancet in its issue of October 13th, says:—"While we think that it is on many grounds—some of which are so obvious that it would only form a string of platitudes to point them out—highly desirable that a bond of union should exist among the medical practitioners of India, and that a medical association is the best, if not the only practicable method of giving effect to this object, we must confess that we are somewhat puzzled by the fact that there appear to be two medical associations in that country; one styled the Medical Association of India, already established, and the other, styled the Indian Medical Association, about to be established, and concerning which an active movement has been set afloat. Broadly speaking the objects of both are the same, and this must necessarily be the case to a great extent. Whether the older established association has failed or not to fulfil its objects to the entire satisfaction of all the members of the profession in India, and hence the origin of the newly projected association, is more than we can say, but it seems a matter of common sense to suppose that one large association must for many reasons be preferable to two; one would carry more weight, for example, in its corporate capacity and actions, and be better able consequently to protect the interests of the medical profession."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending November 3, compared with the Statement of October 26, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 26. Rs.	Nov. 3. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,17,357	47,58,530
Do. do. at Branches	31,16,523	30,80,872
Other Deposits	4,83,87,978	5,19,01,026
Post Bills	3,812	3,103
Cash Credits, undrawn	35,03,176	36,32,291
Rs.	7,43,28,881	7,80,75,939
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	97,41,499	95,18,056
Other authorised Securities	23,37,177	23,38,527
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised securities	53,98,925	54,03,062
Loans do. do. do.	66,04,226	64,91,752
Bills Discounted and purchased	98,24,620	1,11,31,816
Head Stock	3,95,832	3,95,832
Stamps and Stationery	25,035	25,024
Mint		
Balance with other Banks	13,51,172	12,40,149
Cash	3,86,47,395	4,16,11,721
Rs.	7,43,28,881	7,80,75,939

IN a short resolution on the Meteorological Department, the Government of India tenders thanks to Mr. Eliot for the manner in which he has managed the same. His assistants, provincial reporters, and many gentlemen unconnected with the Department also receive thanks. The Monsoon of 1893 was of an exceptionally abnormal character, and the Government of India agrees with Mr. Eliot that the forecast of rainfall gave a fair approximation to the general features of the same. 177 Observatories, as compared with 154 in 1890, were at work, showing an increase of 23 over the previous year, among those opened during 1893-94 being Teheran, Ispahan, Kashgar, and Kabul. The system of storm warnings was continued, 341 special warnings being issued, but the officers are requested to report how far these were correct. 23 officers sent in information regarding snow-falls on the Himalayan and Afghan mountains.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, *Oct. 16.*

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut B R Dietz, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment, with precedence next below Lieut E Witham.

8th Hussars—Capt A B Crabbe, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay under Article 82, Royal Warrant, April 2, 1894.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col F Firebrace, retires on an Indian pension. The following Gent Cadets, from the RM Academy, to be Second Lieutenants:—W A de Courcy King, I J

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR FLINDERS PETRIE, who is now delivering a course on Egyptology at University College, has chosen for his subject the period from the 17th to the 18th Dynasties, which may be called the Imperial age of Egypt, for she then rose to her greatest height as a conquering power. He considers that what are commonly called the Old and Middle Empires should be named the Old and Middle Kingdoms, as the nation had not then embarked on foreign conquests to any extent. The Imperial age was characterised by a renaissance of the old arts, the rise of a wealthy middle class, a greater diffusion of luxury and taste, numerous villa residences, and the influx of foreign races and ideas. In short, it seems to have corresponded with the present period in the history of our own country.

The climax of prosperity was reached during the reign of Tothmes III., about the middle of the 18th Dynasty (1503-1449 B.C.), and after that the Decadence began, and by the end of the 19th Dynasty the Empire had fallen into a state of hopeless decay. Professor Petrie stigmatises the great period of Rameses II. (who has been regarded as the Sesostris of the Greeks) as a delusion; the error having sprung from Rameses putting his own name on the monuments of his predecessors, and so taking the credit of their works. As a matter of fact, though he inherited great power from his father, he helped to ruin Egypt. The dates of these early kings, or rather emperors, are gradually being traced, and although Manetho's history has, like that of Herodotus, fallen into disrepute of late, Professor Petrie thinks the reaction against it has gone too far, and that Manetho is to be credited until he is disproved, as most of his statements are correct.

An interesting example of how dates are fixed was given by Professor Petrie in his second lecture. The early Egyptians had no clocks, and their year consisted simply of 365 days, without an additional day every fourth or leap year. Hence the calendar lagged a day in four years, a week in 30 years, a month in 120 years, and a whole year in 1,460 years, which was called the Sothaic cycle, from Sothis, the star Sirius. The cycle was determined by this star rising just before the sun. Festivals were held every 30,120, and 1,460 years, and Mahler of Vienna has calculated from astronomical data that a festival which occurred in the 33rd year of the reign of Tothmes III. happened in 147 B.C. His result was afterwards confirmed by an inscription.

Professor Putnam and Mr. Franz Boas, of the United States Department of Ethnology, have shown that, contrary to the usual statement and the popular notion, the fertility of the half-bred Indians is not less than that of the pure red and white races, but even more, and hence there is no likelihood of the Indian race dying out. Moreover, the half-bloods are of taller stature than the pure Indians or the white French race from which they have chiefly sprung. Size, therefore, is not inherited in such a manner that the size of the hybrid or offspring is intermediate between the sizes of the parent stocks. As there is no appreciable difference between the social or geographical surroundings of the Indians and half-bloods, it would seem to follow that intermixture has a favourable effect on race.

The mixed or half-breed race is also less "homogeneous" or rather uniform as to size than the pure Indians, that is to say, there is a greater diversity of size in it. Strange to say, however, Indian children are, as a rule, taller than half-bred children. The variability of the mixed race is greater than that of the pure race. It is further remarkable that the face of the half-blood tends to reproduce that of one or other of the parent stocks rather than an intermediate type. Moreover, the Indian type has a stronger influence on the offspring than the white and half-bloods "take after" the red man most of all. The size of the half-blood face is, however, intermediate. Lastly, in so far as intermediate types of face are produced (and they are produced less frequently than the two parental types), they are of a uniform character. These results help us to understand the process of racial amalgamation which is going on in our own islands, and, indeed, every other civilised country.

The University of Munich have conferred the degree of Doctor on Mr. S. Tolver Preston, who is well known in scientific circles for his profound and original papers on the nature of gravity of the ether, and other mysterious physical problems. It is chiefly for his speculations and discoveries in molecular science, and, above all, for his explanation of gravity, that he has been so honoured by German appreciation. Lord Kelvin once brought forward the hypothesis of Le Sage, which accounts for gravity by supposing that streams of atomies or corpuscles pass through the universe, coming from beyond its confines, and press the molecules of matter together.

Dr. Preston has shown, however, that it is unnecessary to assume the existence of such streams of ultra-mundane corpuscles, since gravity can be equally well, if not better, accounted for by supposing all matter to be immersed in a gaseiform ether, whose particles are inconceivably small, but of such a high velocity that, on the average, they can traverse the solar system, or any part of the universe which gravitates together, without colliding with each other. Such a gravity gas would act like the corpuscles in pressing the molecules of ordinary matter together. If the hypothesis be true, we need not suppose that gravity holds throughout the universe, but only in certain parts of it which fall within the free path of the gravity atoms.

In an article on the Questioning Age in the Popular Science Monthly, Professor James Sully, LLD., deals with the propensity of children to ask questions, especially after their third or fourth year. The question implies that the child knows his wants and where to look for satisfaction, and Dr. Sully does not countenance putting off or snubbing him from selfish indolence, though it is sometimes best to stop the questions. At the first the questions are directed to gain information, and betray his anthropomorphic way of looking at nature. What is this? What is it called? etc., are succeeded by questions such as "Why is this? directed to find the origin, use, and purpose of a thing, the final cause; for example, Why do the leaves fall? What do the bees do? Where does all the wind go to? Why is there such a lot of things in the world if no one knows all these things? Here the child betrays a metaphysical bent, such as we find in the speculations of the early philosophers. A little girl of six and a-half years, to whom her father was explaining how difficult it was to create the world out of nothing, said: Perhaps the world's a fancy,—thus touching on idealism of Berkeley. There's such a lot of things I want to know, said one child: I want to know who made God, and I want to know if pussy has egg to help her make ickle kitties. When there was no egg, where did the hen come from? asked a little boy of his mother. The mystery of growth (How do plants grow? Has I grown while I was eating my supper?) is a great puzzle to children.

A little American girl of nine, during a pause in the conversation, asked Why don't I think of something to say? Another, aged three, inquired of her mother, Why isn't Edna Belle me, and why ain't I Edna Belle? A boy of the same age once asked: If I'd gone upstairs, could God make it that I hadn't? Other questions of the kind are more practical and scientific; for instance, Why don't we see two things with our two eyes? and on this line the Why? often gives place to the How? as in the case of the child Clerk Maxwell, who frequently asked how a thing went, or What is the go of it? What is the particular go of it? These different lines of questioning are, says Dr. Sully, apt to run on together from the end of the third year, a fit of curiosity about animals giving place to theological or mechanical inquiry, ect. There are symptoms of a law of intellectual progress through these questionings, which appear to enlarge their scope with the intellectual capacity of the child and its ability to form abstruse ideas.

The Russian General Venukoff has communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, an observation of the temperature on the summit of Mount Ararat made through a Russian traveller, M. Pastoukouf, who ascended the mountain last year, and left a maximum and a minimum thermometer there in a tin case. Last August M. Zimmer also climbed to the top, and found the thermometers, which registered 17·25 degs. above zero. Centigrade, for the maximum temperature during the interval, and 40 deg. below zero for the minimum temperature. The instrument were re-adjusted in position, and left to make another observation. It will be interesting to compare this result with those for temperature on the summit of Mont Blanc, which is about the same height as Ararat.

Considering the importance of the weather, and the great future before the science of meteorology, which is steadily coming to the front, there is some importance in the suggestion of Professor Cleveland Abe, of Washington, U.S., that meteorology should be taught at our Universities. There is no training school for meteorologists in this country, and hence those who follow it are virtually self taught, with the exception of the observers in our meteorological observatories. Professor Abe has begun the work of training in Washington by forming a class of students.

From a consideration of the weather observations of Paris since the year 1805, Mr. A. B. MacDowall, M.A., has found a correspondence between the variations of temperature during winter and summer there. A curve of temperature drawn for the month of July at Paris is similar to that for the winter season from October to April, but the waves or undulations in the former tend to lag behind those of the latter. It would appear, therefore, that by studying the winter weather we may get some clue to the weather of the coming summer, and that not merely in our own locality, but, as Mr. MacDowall shows, in other parts.

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and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

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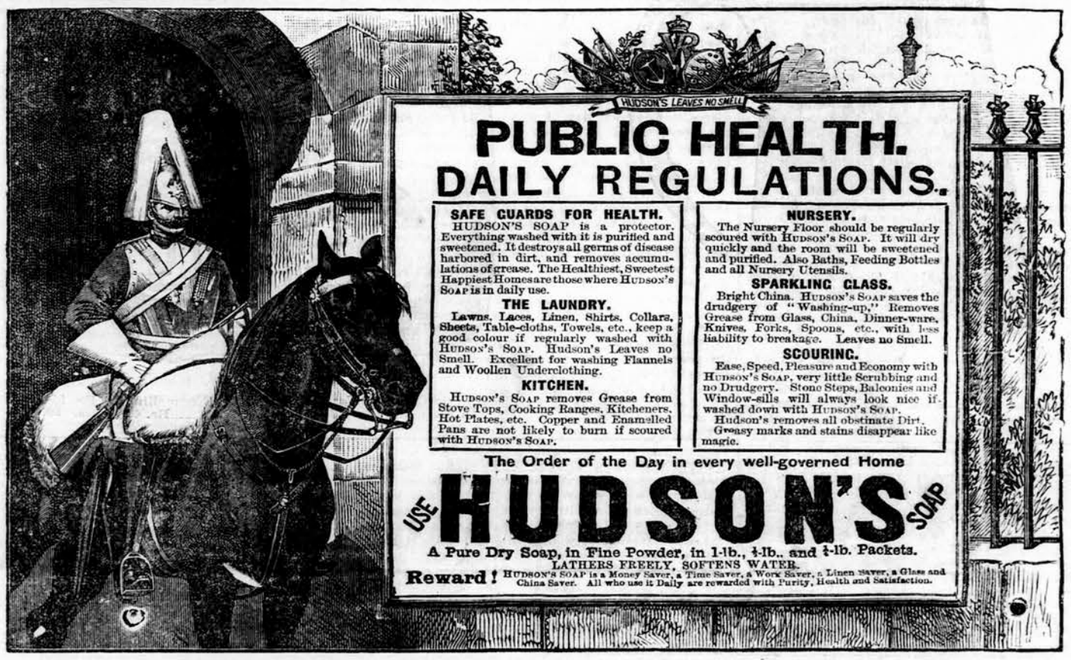

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Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis.
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture,"
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Largest Sale in the World.

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WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
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THE BEST INFANTS' FOOD
NUTRITIOUS
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
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MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
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BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
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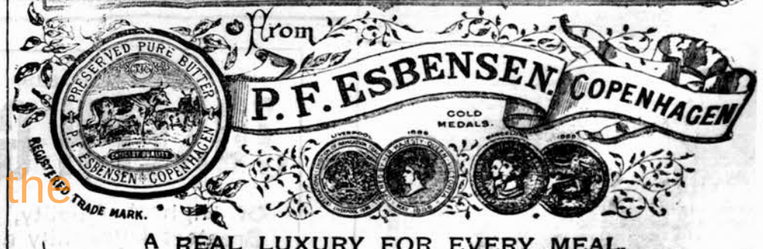
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.



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Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
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Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS
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Are the Best.
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Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world maintains that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.
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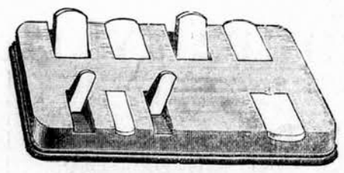
Silver Muffineers in case, pretty design. Rs. 38.



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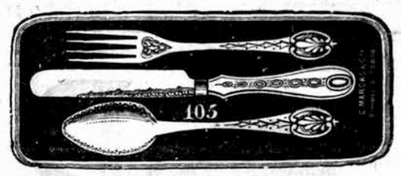
Silver Match Box, Rs. 18.
18-ct. Gold do. „ 120.



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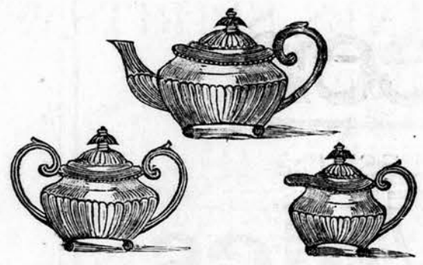

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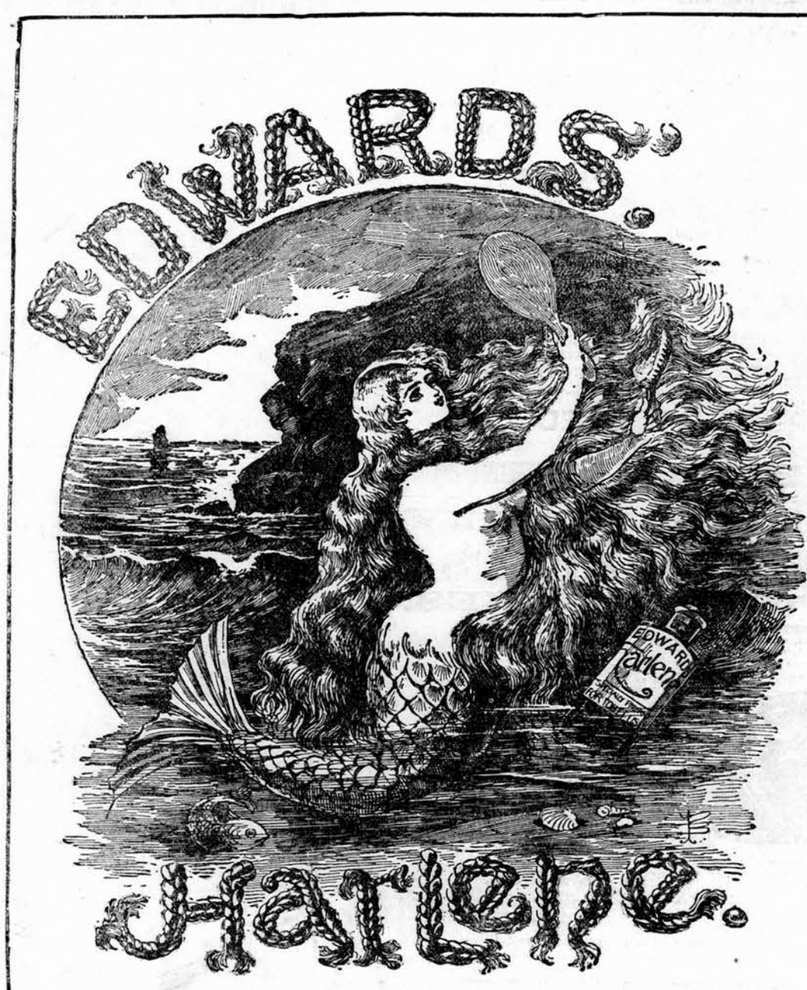

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Prevents the Hair falling off and turning Grey.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED
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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For Removing Scarf, Dandruff, &c.
Also for
RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR
IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

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THE BEST DRESSING SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR TOILET USE.

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"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair producers, and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best. "S. BENNETT."

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"Lower Heywood, "Banbury, Oxon.
"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it is an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other. "MRS. ROSE."

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"Dear Sir,—I received the 'Harlene' quite safe, and I am very pleased with the effect upon my hair; kindly forward another large bottle. "Private ARTHUR HARRIS."

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ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

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Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH ENGLAND.
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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
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